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WASHINGTON.

THE CENTENNIAL IN THE HOUSE.

DEBATE ON THE APPROPRIATION BILL—SPEECH OF A VIRGINIA BOURBON—OPPOSITION TO THE BILL ON STATE RIGHTS AND CONSTITUTIONAL GROUNDS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—To-day's session of the House was entirely taken up by speeches on the Centennial bill. Messrs. Philips, of Kansas; Harrison, of Illinois; Reagan, of Texas, and Frye, of Maine, advocated the bill, and Messrs. Cochrane, of Pennsylvania, and Tucker, of Virginia, made strong speeches against it. Cochrane and Tucker opposed the bill upon constitutional grounds. Both gentlemen quoted from acts of Congress creating the Centennial Commission to show that it was a private corporation, and agreed that there was no authority for appropriating public money to such enterprises. Tucker made a strong State rights speech, the Democratic side showing approbation of some of his sentiments by applause. During his declamation about the limited power of the Federal Government, and the rights reserved to the States, he was interrupted by Mr. Holman, who dissented from his views in a very earnest manner. Mr. Tucker's speech was evidently made more with the view of expounding his peculiar views upon State rights than for the purpose of opposing the Centennial, and few of his remarks had direct bearing upon the pending bill. Some of the Northern Democrats dissent from his views, and if opportunity presents, will express their dissent upon the floor. Mr. Holman, who did not intend to speak upon the bill after Tucker's speech, had his name entered upon the Speaker's list, and will reply to some of Tucker's State rights utterances. Unless those in charge of the bill place a limit upon the debate, it promises to run for several days. There are now eighteen names on the list to speak, and the speeches to-morrow will make as many more members anxious to assume the floor. Mr. Hopkins, who has charge of the bill, is averse to limiting the debate, fearing to lose votes for the bill by cutting off some who may want to have a hearing. Some friends of the bill, however, are becoming alarmed at the latitude the debate is assuming, and may move to limit speeches to ten minutes and fix an hour for taking the vote. This is likely to be attempted to-morrow after the remarks of Mr. Townsend, of New-York, who has the floor for the first speech. The friends of the bill count upon 148 votes as certain for the bill. It is probable a large number will dodge the vote, so that a respectable majority may be shown for the bill upon final passage. The speech of Mr. Tucker was in the same line as the recent speech of Mr. Hill, but it was rather more temperate in language and tone, though more violent in its theories. He assumed that the North had deeply injured the South, but he and his fellow-members came back with no unkind feelings, and were ready to forgive the injuries they had received. He wants a Centennial celebration, but not a more material one. He wants the "institutional liberty" and the autonomy of Virginia to be restored and represented. Tucker showed himself an apt student of John C. Calhoun. He has made no progress since 1858. He seems neither to have learned nor forgotten anything since he and his country, as he called his State, left the Union together. Tucker's speech was directed against the Centennial, but is regarded by the friends of the bil as useful to their measure. Northern Democrats do not like such sentiments to be loudly expressed, and probably many of them are honestly opposed to any such "institutional liberty" as he desires for Virginia. Tucker showed himself, however, to be a man of very decided ability.

CONGRESSIONAL TOPICS.

ABSOLUTISM OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS—THREATENED CONFLICT WITH THE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS—INVESTIGATION OF POST OFFICE EXPENDITURES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—The first conflict between committees growing out of the change in the rules giving universal power to the Committee on Appropriations promises to arise when the Diplomatic Appropriation bill comes up for consideration. The Committee on Appropriations asked the Committee on Foreign Affairs to consider jointly with it the proposed reductions of the Diplomatic bill. The latter committee have had consultations with the Secretary of State, and have been considering what advice to give the Committee on Appropriations, for even before the new rule was adopted Mr. Randall and Mr. Holman decided to give the other committee no power except to make recommendations to them or assent to such as they had already made. Now the Diplomatic bill is ready to be reported to the House, and is delayed because the Committee on Foreign Affairs have desired a little more time, which as a matter of courtesy is granted them. It is understood that the latter committee is not in favor of the reductions proposed by Mr. Holman, but the Committee on Appropriations has determined what it will recommend and has ordered its bill printed, so that the labor given the subject by the Committee on Foreign Affairs is thrown away. To add insult to neglect, it is intimated by the men who have made the bill that Gov. Swann and his committee are not able to resist the Administration influences, and that the only strictly honest and irreproachable committee is that headed by Mr. Randall. Last evening Mr. Keim, some time ago Special Consular Agent, was before the committee, and his advice was followed with respect to almost all the Consular service. That part of the bill was practically given him to revise. Mr. Holman is said to be in favor of abolishing almost all our agencies of intercourse with foreign Powers, and the bill to be reported nearly accomplishes that purpose. Great Britain pays its Minister here more than double the salary which the bill proposes to allow our Minister to that Government, and besides furnishes him an elegant house, while our Minister must pay rent out of his small salary.

The House Committee on Expenditures in the Post Office Department have marked out a wide field for investigation. They have decided that their powers are not confined to an examination of contingent expenses, but extend to all disbursements made by the department. The committee has concluded to inquire into the letting of mail routes, alleged frauds in weighing mails, expense incurred for fast mails and the Special Agency service. For the present, investigations will not go further back than 1869. The Special Agency service is now engaging the attention of the committee, and the Postmaster General has been requested to make a detailed report of the expenses of that service for 1875. It is charged before the committee that the amount expended for this service last year has exceeded the appropriation, and that there is a discrepancy between the books of the department and those of the Sixth Auditor of $10,000. It is curious to note of all investigations that a plan is always announced to have been marked out, but it is now nearly two months since Congress met, and not a witness has been sworn in any investigation, and not even the Pacific Mail cases, in which there is sufficient evidence on file for a basis of action, have been seriously opened in committee.

The House Committee on Pacific Railroads had a meeting this evening, and heard Thomas Scott and C. P. Huntington give their views concerning the Texas Pacific bill. The hearing developed the fact that the controversy still exists between the Central and Texas lines. The former puts itself in the attitude of advocating the latter, but wants to control the road when it reaches California. This is an important element of opposition, and if no private arrangement is made, must of itself do much to defeat Scott's subsidy. The committee will have another meeting to hear arguments next week.

THE ELECTIONS IN MISSISSIPPI.

SPEECH OF SENATON MORTON IN SUPPORT OF THE RESOLUTION FOR AN INVESTIGATION COMMITTEE—THE STATE CARRIED BY INTIMIDATION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—Senator Morton's speech, while strong and earnest, was not as well received as his speeches usually are, and his audience was not as large. His points were forcible, and stated with a clearness and precision characteristic of all his efforts, and his statements of the outrages committed were evidently based upon a knowledge of the facts. He made up a strong case, demonstrating that the recent election in Mississippi was carried by intimidation of voters, and that but for intimidation the Republicans would have carried the State. The Democrats listened to the speech very attentively, and seemed careful to catch every point made, and several of them are ready to reply. At the close of Mr. Morton's remarks a beautiful bouquet was sent to his desk. He will, of course, be followed by some of the Democrats, and there may be a long debate. The Senate has very little to do except to debate whatever questions may be presented till the House has passed some Appropriation bills, and it will certainly be a month before any important bill will reach the Senate.

TREASURY BOOKS AND ACCOUNTS.

MR. DAVIS' RESOLUTION IN THE SENATE—MR. SHERMAN'S STATEMENT OF THE FACTS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—The early part of the session of the Senate to-day was again taken up with the discussion of Senator Davis' resolution to investigate the manner of keeping accounts in the Treasury Department, and to inquire into certain changes which, it is claimed, have been made in statements of the public debt. Mr. Sherman made a clear statement of the facts in reference to the discrepancies in the different statements, and claimed that all the figures given by Senator Davis were capable of explanation. He thought, however, that the whole subject should be investigated, and favored a special committee. Senators Dawes and Frelinghuysen, while believing that all these changes could be readily explained, were desirous of reference to a committee. Senator Eaton made a bitter Bourbonish speech, charging that no man in America could go to the Treasury and tell by the books within $50,000,000 of what the public debt is. The discussion was, upon the various points presented, more spirited than it has been at any time during the past week, in which it has occupied a good share of the time of the Senate. The final determination of the matter was postponed to allow Senator Morton to call up his resolution to investigate the recent election in Mississippi, and it will be disposed of to-morrow either by reference to a special committee or to the standing committee.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

REPORT OF THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY—CALF-HAIR GOODS—THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—The Auditor of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia is taking a considerable amount of testimony, under the decree of the District Court, in the case of the libel for bounty by the alleged destroyers of the Confederate ram Texas. A number of officers and seamen of the James River squadron have filed a libel in this case under the act of Congress granting bounty in lieu of prize money where Confederate vessels were destroyed to avoid capture. The report in the case will be made to the court at its next session, which will take place on the 12th of February.

The sale of articles from the Dead Letter Office has been in progress for the past few days. There has been a considerable number in attendance each day. The articles are about nine thousand in number, and as each article has to be sold separately, the sale will occupy considerable time. The list comprises almost every article that is capable of being sent by mail, and it covers sixty pages.

The Sergeant at Arms of the Senate and House of Representatives and the Architect of the Capitol, who are by law charged with the administration of the affairs of the Capitol Police, have decided to discharge six of the force. This was accomplished by the Architect of the Capitol voting with the Sergeant at Arms of the House of Representatives, which made a majority of the board in favor of the displacement of the number stated. It is understood the six places will be filled by Democrats.

The Illinois Republicans, at their association meeting last night, took measures to prevent the appointment to office of persons fraudulently representing themselves to be residents of that State.

The Secretary of the Treasury has written to the Collector at New-York regarding the classification of so-called calf-hair goods as follows:

"In view of a supplementary report recently furnished by the National Academy of Sciences, at the request of the department, in explanation of the former reports from that institution, upon which the instructions of Oct. 19 last relative to the classification of so-called calf-hair goods were based, and referring to said instructions, the summarized statement therein contained of results deduced from the original reports, commencing with the words 'of the ninety-three samples examined,' is hereby amended by adding at the end of the paragraph certain additional details, so that the entire paragraph, as amended, will read as follows: 'Of the ninety-three samples examined eight contain five per cent. or less of wool; twenty contain from five to ten per cent.; seven contain from twenty to forty per cent.; eleven contain fifty per cent., or over; while in the remaining forty-seven samples the actual presence of wool as a component material is ascertained—the percentage not being determined. In two of the eight samples marked five per cent. and under, the commission were not satisfied that any admixture of wool was proved. In those marked per cent. not determined, though large numbers of doubtful hairs were observed, no fibres of wool were reported, and in thirteen of the same class it is expressly stated that there "was not much wool."' The amendment is suggested in the supplementary report above referred to, which report was prepared by Dr. Woodward and fully indorsed by Dr. Le Conte, the acting members of the commission originally appointed by the Academy, and is transmitted by Prof. Henry with a statement that in the explanation therein contained he fully concurs. It is therefore accepted by the department as furnishing, in connection with the paragraph to which it is added, a final and exact statement of the substantial results as obtained by original examination, and, while not affecting the general conclusion of the department or the propriety of the said instructions of Oct. 19, is hereby announced, in order that the record of its action, and of the grounds thereof, may be accurate and precise."

Lieut. E. S. Prime is ordered to the receiving-ship Colorado, of New-York; Lieut. George C. Reiter is detached from the Lehigh and ordered to the Alert; Lieut. George F. Wilkins from the Alert and ordered to the Hydrographic Office; Lieut. George B. Livingstone from the receiving-ship Colorado and ordered to the Lehigh as executive office.

The Treasury Department has received information from the United States Consul at Callao that the American ship Nellie Morrison, owned by parties in the vicinity of Boston, was burned at sea on the 28th of November last.

A resolution was adopted authorizing the Chairman of the joint committee to contract with some competent artist for a bust of the late Chief Justice Taney, the head of the same to be modeled after that of the statue of the late Chief Justice at Annapolis, the cost of the same not to exceed $1,000. It was further resolved, that, in order to enable the Librarian of Congress, under the direction of the Joint Committee on the Library, to arrange and index the manuscripts and papers in the Library relating to American history, the sum of $3,000 be asked for from the House and Senate Appropriation Committees.

Upon an application to the Treasury Department for the correction of an alleged error in the appraiser's return as to the weight of certain cigarettes having paper tips or mouth-pieces, on the ground, as the importer claims, that the weight of such tips should be allowed as tare on the cigarettes, the department holds that the claim cannot be allowed, as it is clear that the tips or mouth peices are essential and integral portions of the cigarettes, and that the appraisers properly returned the cigarettes at their entire weight.

There have been introduced in the House of Representatives this session 1,337 bills and forty-four resolutions. About five thousand bills and resolutions were introduced during the last Congress. In some of the previous Congresses the number introduced did not exceed one thousand. The number of bills introduced in the Senate during the present session is 307.

TEXAS.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION—THE PLATFORM AND THE CANDIDATES.

The Texas Republican State Convention met at Houston Wednesday, Jan. 12, and was called to order by ex-Gov. Davis, Chairman of the State Committee. E. W. Brady, of Grimes, was elected temporary Chairman, receiving 205 votes, against 166 for A. B. Norton, of Dallas. A committee of fifteen on credentials was appointed, and while they were out the convention was addressed by Col. J. G. Tracy and ex-Senator Flanagan. This committee reported, and a Committee on Permanent Organization was appointed, and the convention then adjourned until the following day.

On reassembling Thursday morning the committee reported J. G. Tracy for permanent President, with a list of Vice Presidents and other officers, and their report was adopted. Mr. Tracy on taking the chair made a brief speech, in which he said that the Republicans of Texas, though now outvoted, should not lose courage, for surely their principles in time would triumph.

In the afternoon ex-Gov. Davis, Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, reported a platform in substance as follows:

Resolved, That we denounce the Constitution framed by the late convention at Austin, and now submitted to the people of Texas for ratification, as unfit to become the organic law of the State, for the following among other reasons:

1. Because it is intended by it to deny that the people of the United States constitute a nation, and that the Constitution and laws of the United States are the supreme law of the land in all the States and Territories of the Union, thus remitting to the future the same political issues which involved the country in the late civil war.

2. Because the said Constitution seeks to cheat the people with specious provisions in relation to schools, while it utterly fails to secure an efficient system of free schools, which is the greatest necessity of the State, the surest guaranty of progress, and the best defense of liberty.

3. Because the said Constitution proposes a judiciary system which, in its practical operation, will be cumbersome, onerous to the people, destructive of private right, unnecessarily expensive, injurious to the poorer classes, and especially so to the widows and orphans.

4. Because the said Constitution is unfriendly to immigration, so much needed to develop the great natural resources of our young and fertile State.

5. Because the said Constitution is unfriendly to any system of internal improvements, without which the agriculture of the State, which is its greatest interest, must languish for want of proper and healthful development.

6. Because the said Constitution is unnecessarily oppressive to a large number of citizens in requiring taxes on lands to be paid in the county where the lands are situated—for which and other reasons the Republican Party will oppose the ratification of the said Constitution, and leave all the responsibility that will properly attach to its adoption upon the party which framed it; and we invite Republicans throughout the State to vote against its ratification.

Resolved, That we indorse the Administration of President Grant, and that the course of his Administration in preserving peace with all nations, in liquidating so large a portion of the public debt, in conducting the affairs of the nation with energy, economy, and impartial justice, and in exposing and punishing fraud and corruption wherever found with the determination to "let no guilty man escape," especially meets our highest approbation and commands our undivided support.

Resolved, That we favor a currency based on coin and redeemable in coin, and that the best interests of the country demand the speediest possible return to specie payments, so that the currency of the country may not be subject to constant fluctuations in value.

Resolved, That the Republicans of this State deprecate party nominations of Judges, &c.

Other resolutions call attention to the frontier, and ask investigation; denounce the immigration section in the new Constitution; denounce Gov. Coke's Administration as wasteful and exorbitant in its exactions; call on the General Government for protection, alleging that the State Government fails to give protection to lives and property; demand an ad valorem tax, and ask that Pinchback be seated in the United States Senate as Senator from Louisiana.

Judge William Chambers was then nominated for Governor, and accepted the nomination. Web Flanagan was nominated for Lieutenant Governor, but declined, and Col. F. W. Miner was then nominated for Lieutenant Governor, and accepted. J. R. Burns was nominated for Attorney General, A. M. Bryant for Controller, William Umblestock for Treasurer, and Jacob Knechler for Commissioner of the Land Office.

THE TURKISH INSURRECTION.

A VICTORY WON BY THE INSURGENT FORCES.

RAGUSA, Jan. 19.—The following news is derived from an insurgent source:

Six Turkish battalions were routed yesterday between Ragusa and Trebinje by the insurgents under Gen. Peko. The Turks had 300 killed and many wounded. The insurgent loss was only thirty killed, but there were many wounded.

LONDON, Jan. 20.—A special dispatch to the *Times* from Ragusa confirms the report of the defeat of the Turks by the insurgents under Gen. Peko and gives the following particulars: The Turks disbanded after the first attack without further resistance. The majority of the killed, who probably number over three hundred, fell during the fight. The bulk of the survivors took refuge on a hill, where, at last accounts, they were surrounded by the whole insurgent army, 3,000 strong. The victory of the latter is unquestionably complete and important. An attack was to be made on the hill, the result of which is not yet known.

SUICIDE OF A BOSTON MERCHANT.

BOSTON, Jan. 19.—Allen W. Carter, residing on Winthrop street, Charleston, a well-known butter merchant, committed suicide this evening by shooting himself through the head. No cause is assigned for the act.

SENATOR SPENCER.

MONTGOMERY, Jan. 19.—The House of Representatives to-day adopted the memorial to the United States Senate to inquire into the right of George E. Spencer to a seat in that body from Alabama. The Senate adopted the memorial several days ago. It will be forwarded to Washington at once.

ALBANY.

LEGISLATIVE WORK YESTERDAY.

PROPOSITION TO AMEND THE CONSTITUTION IN REGARD TO PUPLIC SCHOOLS—A NEW PILOTAGE BILL—PROPOSED REDUCTION OF THE NUMBER OF JUSTICES' COURTS IN NEW-YORK.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Jan. 19, 1876.

In the Assembly, this morning, Mr. Fish, from the Committee on Cities, reported in favor of the bill to provide for the employment of convicts and paupers under the control of the Commissioner of Charities and Corrections of New-York, and the bill repealing the Gray Nuns act was reported favorably by Mr. Hepburn. Among the bills introduced was one by Mr. Worth, of Kings, which provides that it shall be the duty of the Department of Police and Excise of Brooklyn, whenever complaint shall be made against any person for violation of the Excise laws or ordinances, to prosecute in the courts of said city, through the counsel of the department, the persons accused of such violation, and such persons shall, upon conviction, and not otherwise, in addition to suffering such penalties as may be provided for by the laws, forfeit any license which may be held by them for the sale of liquors, and no new license shall be granted to the offending person for at least twelve months after the offense. A bill to regulate the selling of pools was introduced by Mr. Killian. It provides that it shall not be lawful for any person, company, or corporation, within the State of New-York, to sell or dispose of at auction or otherwise, any pool or chance whatever, or any ticket for the same, or any horse race, boat race, or any other race or game, unless such right be purchased or leased from the person or corporation owning or having control of the ground or place where such game or race is held. Violation of this provision to be punishable by a fine of $1,000 or imprisonment for one year, or both.

Mr. Smith offered the following resolution regarding the public schools. It was laid over under the rule:

Resolved, (if the Senate concur,) That article 9 of the Constitution be amended by the addition of the following sections:

SEC. 2. The commen schools of the State shall be free forever; and the Legislature shall provide for the instruction in the branches of rudimentary education, for the period of at least twenty-eight weeks in each year, of all persons in the State between the ages of five and twenty-one years.

SEC. 3. Neither the money nor the credit of the State, nor of any municipal corporation, town, or county shall be applied to the support of schools under the control of any religious sect or denomination.

BUSINESS IN THE SENATE.

A discussion as to the advisability of continuing the Committee on Charitable and Religious Societies, arising out of a request made by Senator Prince to be excused from serving as Chairman of that committee, occupied a great part of the Senate session to-day. Senator Prince gave as his reason for asking to be excused that there was hardly sufficient work to warrant the existence of the committee. The motion to excuse Senator Prince from serving on the committee was lost. The Senate went into Committee of the Whole and passed the bill relating to masked balls, with an amendment offered by Senator Starbuck striking out the words "incorporated societies," and permitting the holding of masked balls, masquerades, &c., by all peaceable assemblages under the restrictions contained in the bill and heretofore published. Senator Gerard called up his resolution in reference to the amendment to the Constitution providing for the abolition of the Canal Board. He said that several important portions which would invalidate the amendment as presented, had been left out. He did not know whether the changes were the result of accident or design, but he thought it was of the utmost importance to have them replaced. The resolution was on motion again laid on the table. Senator Prince's bill, providing for the formation of incorporated societies, was considered in Committee of the Whole and passed.

Mr. A. J. Campbell, of New York, will to-morrow give notice of the introduction of a bill which will reduce the number of District Justices' courts from ten to six, and largely decrease the cost of maintaining those which are allowed to remain. The first section of the bill, which has been prepared with great care, abolishes the Second, Fifth, Sixth, and Eighth, and forms the new districts by consolidation; that is to say, the First and Second Districts are to have only one court, the Fourth and Fifth one, the Sixth and Seventh one, and the Third and Eighth one. The second section authorizes and requires the Controller to dispose of the leases of the buildings in which the abolished courts were held. This section also abolishes the office of Clerk in the courts done away with, and abolishes the offices of assistant clerk, stenographer, and interpreter in all the District Courts. As it is impossible to legislate out of place an officer elected by the people, the bill provides further, that in the consolidated districts two Justices shall hold court, alternating in the performance of the duties of the position. By the provisions of the bill the attendants of the courts are dismissed and their places filled by superannuated policemen, who are to receive the pay of attendants instead of the pension now paid them. The salaries of the Justices are reduced from $6,000 to $5,000 a year. A most important section of the bill, which is intended to benefit servants and the laboring classes generally, provides that in a suit for servants', mechanics', or laborers' wages for a sum not exceeding $25, the summons for the appearance of the defendant must be returnable not less than one nor more than three days from its date, and must be served at least one day before the time fixed for the appearance. The fee for a warrant or attachment in the suit in such cases is not to exceed twenty-five cents, and the fee for the service of a summons by Marshal or other person deputized to do such duty is not to exceed fifty cents. The Justices of the court are authorized by the bill to deputize the complainant to serve the summons when the complaint is for wages only. In connection with Mr. Campbell's bill it may be mentioned that the expenses of the District Courts of the city are at present about $198,000 a year. Should the bill which is to be presented become a law the expenses will be reduced to $84,000, a saving of some $114,000 a year. The bill is strongly supported, and, although it will undoubtedly be violently opposed by the Justices and their friends, its passage is not considered improbable.

Mr. Hayes, of New-York, introduced a resolution this morning, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce and Navigation, relative to the appointment of Commissioners to confer with Commissioners of New-Jersey, concerning the establishment of the exterior lines of New-York Harbor, on the Hudson River side, which is simply preliminary to the introduction of a bill for the better protection of the harbor, generally, in respect not only to the exterior lines hitherto established by law, but to the injury continually being done to the harbor by deposit in it of coal-ashes and other refuse, calculated to impede navigation.

ADMISSION OF LAW STUDENTS TO THE BAR—STATE PRISON INVESTIGATION—THE CANALS—A RUMOR—GOV. TILDEN AND THE JURY SYSTEM.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 19.—At a meeting of the Judiciary Committee of the Senate, held last evening, a resolution passed at the this convention of the General Term Judges was considered. The resolution requires that students of law and other colleges desiring to be admitted to the Bar shall be required to study for a certain time in the office of a practicing lawyer and to pass an examination at a General Term of the Supreme Court. The committee before taking any definite action will hear Prof. Theodore Dwight, of Columbia College Law School, who is in favor of continuing the right of the Faculty of law colleges to examine and admit the students of such colleges to the Bar. The committee will hear Prof. Dwight's argument on next Thursday week.

Mr. D. C. Colvin was heard by the Judiciary Committee of both houses in a long argument against the bill recently introduced, with the object of abolishing the *Law Register*, and requiring legal notices to be published in three papers in New-York City, whose daily circulation reaches 20,000. Mr. Calvin said that it was much more convenient for lawyers to have legal notices published in one paper. The system proposed in the bil was open to great abuse and had been abused in the past when these notices were published in the daily papers.

The Assembly Committee on State Prisons, which by a resolution recently passed has been constituted a committee to investigate the affairs and management of all the prisons of the State, had an executive meeting to-day. After discussing the prison management generally the committee decided to start next week on a tour of investigation. They will visit all the prisons in the State, make personal examination of all books and papers of the various institutions, and make the most rigid examination into their receipts and expenditures. They hope to make a full and exhaustive report at an early day.

The Governor's Canal Commission held a meeting this afternoon, with Messrs. Orr, Magone, and Van Buren present. Mr. Orr stated that inasmuch as the commission was required to make its report to the Legislature at the commencement of the present session, he did not think it would be well to continue the investigation further. This view was concurred in by the other Commissioners present, and it was decided that no new investigation should be entered into. It is probable that the final report of the commission will be made within the next two weeks.

The Canal Committee of the House met and organized to-day. Mr. Burleigh, the Chairman, on taking the chair said, and he was sure he could speak for the majority of the present Legislature, "that he and his party would join with any party in any economical management of the canals, but considering the importance of the water-ways he thought they should be kept up by a judicious but liberal expenditure. He advised that the $300,000 which remained in the Treasury from the Champlain Canal appropriation should be expended in giving the canal a uniform depth of six and a half feet of water."

It was rumored here to-night that there is a movement in the Legislature to investigate the affairs of the Hudson River Railroad Company, the amount of State taxes paid by the company being the particular object of inquiry. The report could not be traced to any trustworthy source, and it is generally believed that it was originated by a certain lobbyist in the interest of a stock-jobbing clique.

Gov. Tilden has prepared and next week will have presented in Legislature a bill which provides that in all suits, both civil and criminal, nine members out of a jury of twelve, shall be sufficient to render a verdict. The bill is particularly intended to cover such cases as that of George D. Lord in the New-York Ring suits.

THE WHISKY FRAUDS.

THE CASE OF M'KEE—THE PLEA OF NOT GUILTY WITHDRAWN.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 19.—Quite a crowd of spectators assembled in the United States Court room this morning in anticipation of some interesting proceedings in the whisky cases. Judge Chester Krum, of counsel for William McKee, shortly after the opening of the court asked permission to withdraw the plea of not guilty formerly entered and to file a demurrer to the indictment. The demurrer is general in its character, and is looked upon merely as an effort to secure delay in the trial of the case, which is fixed for to-morrow. The demurrer will be argued to-morrow morning. There is no doubt of its prompt dismissal by the court. After its disposal McKee's trial will at once begin. Much speculation is indulged in as to the result, the strongest opinion being that McKee's chances for acquittal are better than those of any other person yet indicted. A number of ex-Collector McGuire's friends are of the opinion that he will plead guilty. Maguire says it is impossible for anybody to be acquitted in the present condition of public sentiment. McDonald is reported to have said in a conversation to-day, that Gen. Babcock did use use his influence with the President to obtain a revocation of the order for charges in the Supervisory district. McDonald persists in the assertion that Babcock is innocent of all complicity in the Whisky Ring.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 19.—The entire session of the United States Court to-day was occupied in hearing evidence in the Brownlee case. Harrison Miller testified to Brownlee's having visited the Patoka distillery, and afterward reporting irregularities in the books of the Supervisor of the district. Christopher Cochenor, a distiller at Patoka, testified that in March, 1875, Brownlee, accompanied by Bingham, visited the mash floor and ferment room, when there was one extra mash on the floor. The witness gave as his opinion that two-thirds of the whisky manufactured by the Binghams was crooked. John W. Bingham testified that he and his brother Gordon Byram Bingham had paid Brownlee $1,000, the last five hundred of which was paid to Brownlee at his room in the St. George's Hotel, at Evansville, about the 22d of March, 1875.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

A LONG ISLAND FIRE—RAILROAD AND HOTEL PROPERTY DESTROYED.

A fire occurred at Canarsie, Long Island, at about 5:30 o'clock yesterday morning, which resulted in the destruction of two locomotives, two dummy engines, and eleven cars belonging to the East New-York and Canarsie Railroad Company, and of two hotels—the Oceanus House, belonging to Mr. P. H. Reid, and the McNall House. The value of the railroad property destroyed is estimated at $50,000, of which the two locomotives, valued at $18,000, were the property of Mr. Reid, the lessee of the railroad. On them he had insurance of $5,500 only. Mr. Reid suffers an additional loss in the burning of the Oceanus House of $2,500, on which he had only a small insurance. Mr. McNall, with the assistance of his neighbors, succeeded in saving his furniture and personal effects, but the building was entirely destroyed. Its value is estimated at $2,000, on which there was a partial insurance. During the progress of the flames, an immense pile of coal, containing over fifty tons, was set on fire, and damaged to a considerable extent. Another hotel, owned by Mr. Smith, was also damaged to the extent of several hundred dollars. The fireman employed on one of the engines was the only person present when the fire broke out. He states that he was about to light a fire in one of the dummy engines for the purpose of bringing up the early train of cars from East New-York. He had just placed a lot of wood in the furnace of the dummy, and set it on fire, and stepped back to the rear of the machine, when a gust of wind came blowing through the shed, and forced the flames out of the mouth of the furnace, setting fire to the wood-work with which the machinery of the dummy was inclosed. The wood-work was as dry as tinder, and although the fireman made immediate and strenuous efforts to extinguish the flames, he was unable to do so. In an instant the whole dummy was enveloped in flames, which spread to the locomotives lying on the track near by. The fires were out in all of these, and it was found impossible to move them with the assistance at that time at hand, each of them weighing about eighteen tons. The adjoining buildings being of wood, and the facilities for combating the flames not very extensive, there was no way left but to let the property burn. At 9 o'clock the fire engines were taken from East New-York to Canarsie, and soon succeeded in putting out the fire in the pile of coal, and then the firemen amused themselves by throwing streams of water on the smouldering debris.

THE FIRE AT NORTH HOOSIC—LOSS $175,000.

One hundred and fifty operatives were thrown out of employment by the destruction of Carpenter & Co's. mill at North Hoosic. The loss is $175,000; insurance, $114,000, as follows: Fire Association, of Philadelphia, $2,500; Farmers', of New-York, $2,500; Franklin, of Philadelphia, $2,500; Lancashire, $2,500; Lycoming, $2,500; Royal Canadian, $2,500; Western, $2,500; Hanover, $2,500; Germania, $2,500; Niagara, $2,500; Howard, $2,500; Manhattan, $2,500; Lamar, $2,500; Ætna, of Hartford, $5,000; North British and Mercantile, $3,500; Phœnix, of Hartford, $2,500; National, of Hartford, $2,500; Commercial Union, $5,000; Atlantic, of New-York, $2,500; German-American, $2,500; Security, $2,500; Guaranty, $2,500; British American, $2,500; Bangor, $1,000; Atlas, $2,500; Mercantile, $2,500; Home, of Columbus, $2,000; Armenia, $2,500; St. Paul, $2,500; New-York Central, $1,500; Standard, $1,500; Manufacturers', of New-Jersey, $2,500; Prescott, $2,500; People's, of Tennessee, $2,500; Westchester, $2,000; Amazon, $2,000; Old Dominion, $2,000, and others.

At 7:15 o'clock last evening a fire broke out on the first floor of the five-story brick building No. 87 Fulton street, occupied by T. J. Vincent, hatter. Damage to stock, $2,000. John Williams, occupying the basement as a restaurant, had his furniture and fixtures damaged $200 by water. The building, owned by Shephard Taylor, of Hoboken, N. J., was damaged $400.

HENRY C. BOWEN ARRAIGNED.

HE APPEARS BEFORE THE PLYMOUTH CHURCH EXAMINING COMMITTEE—S. V. WHITE'S PERSONAL GRIEVANCES—MR. BOWEN'S POLICY OF SILENCE OBJECTED TO.

Mr. Henry C. Bowen appeared before the Examining Committee of Plymouth Church last night to hear the personal grievances of Mr. S. V. White against him, and to listen to the advice which the Examining Committee should see fit to offer in the premises. The conference took place at the residence of S. B. Halliday, in Willow street. Mr. Bowen, his two sons, and a stenographic reporter entered the House at 8 o'clock. The session was private, but after it was ended Mr. Bowen made the following statement to a reporter of THE TIMES:

On Tuesday morning I received the following letter:

No. 58 WILLOW STREET, BROOKLYN, Jan. 17, 1876.

H. C. Bowen:

DEAR SIR: At a meeting of the Examining Committee of Plymouth Church, held this evening, at the request of Mr. S. V. White, and at which he was present and made a statement of grievances he had with you, the following resolution was passed, which I was instructed to forward to you:

Resolved, That Mr. S. V. White and Mr. Henry C. Bowen, members of this church, be requested to meet the committee at No. 58 Willow street, Wednesday evening, the 19th inst., to state and hear the matter of grievances named by Brother S. V. White, and receive such advice as the committee may think fit to give in the matter. Respectfully yours,

S. B. HALLIDAY, Clerk.

Owing to the nature of the communication I made no reply, but attended the meeting promptly. All the committee were present, including Dr. Edward Beecher, Chairman; Thomas J. Tilney, clerk of Plymouth Church; Mr. Halliday, clerk of the committee; Thomas J. Shearman, H. M. Cleaveland, the publisher of the *Christian Union*, and Benjamin F. Blair. Mr. S. V. White, the complainant, was there also. I was accompanied by my sons and a reporter, whom I had employed to take a verbatim report of the proceedings. Objection was immediately made to his presence by several of the members of the committee. I insisted on his remaining, for the object of enabling me to preserve for reference the proceedings, and to know exactly what were the grievances that Mr. White had against me. The objection was urged, and Mr. Shearman moved that the committee should withdraw for consultation. This was carried and they retired. In five minutes they returned and unanimously refused permission to the reporter to remain. I still insisted on my right to have a reporter, as I was not prepared to take notes myself and had no other way of keeping a record of Mr. White's charges. Mr. Blair then moved that a committee of two be appointed to accompany the reporter to the door. This was seconded, but I suggested to him to withdraw, as I did not wish him to be put out, and he went. I and my sons accompanied him to the door, saying as I left the room that I should also go, as I had no way of keeping a record of the proceedings. In the hall, however, I consulted with my son, and we determined to return and listen to Mr. White's grievances, and the advice of the committee, according to the summons I had received. We went back, and I said that I would hear what Mr. White and the committee had to say. Mr. White was then called on by Dr. Beecher to state his grievances, and he made a long statement occupying three quarters of an hour in its delivery. It was, in substance, that he had called on me in November last, at my office in New-York, and had had an interview with me about the scandals touching Mr. Beecher's character. He said that he had at that interview said to me that it was generally understood that I knew personally of the truth of many things that were not generally known; that I had certain information, whether true or not he did not know, which I had refused to make public. He said that the public believed this to a considerable extent, whether it was true or false, and that he believed it was my duty to say frankly whether I really knew anything personally against Mr. Beecher. If not, he said he thought it was my duty to say that I did not. Mr. White said I had refused to make any reply and had declined to give him any satisfaction, saying that I had kept my mouth closed so far and should continue to do so. He further said that he, together with Mr. M. K. Moody and Mr. E. H. Garbut, had had a similar interview with me some time afterward with a similar result, I telling them that I had kept my tongue still up to that time, and that I meant to do so thereafter unless I was called into court and questioned on the subject; that I had, in short, declined to give him any information on the subject. These points were the substance of Mr. White's grievances. He made no other allegations or charges of any description, excepting that I refused to talk about the scandal.

Dr. Beecher then called on me to reply, and said that the committee was ready to hear anything I had to say on the subject. I expressed my astonishment at being asked to reply, saying that the summons I had received only permitted Mr. White and the committee to take part in the proceedings. I said I was ready to listen to the committee and take their advice. I was wholly unprepared on so short a notice as thirty-six hours to reply at once. If the reporter had been allowed to remain, so that I could have had a verbatim report, I could have answered to the alleged grievances in a short time, but I could not remember all that had been said by Mr. White. I therefore insisted on having a written copy of the grievances and promised to give it attention. I said that I had taken advice on the subject and believed that the summons gave me no right to speak. I said, also, that I was grieved and hurt that such an unceremonious and short notice should have been served on me, with no intimation in it of the object of the summons or the nature of the grievances; that I felt I had not been justly or properly treated; that I ought to have had a written copy of the grievances served on me in the first place, when I would have gone prepared. I said that Plymouth Church through the committee had violated the ideas for which they pretended to fight, in having given to the New-York *World* the information in regard to the meeting and the summons on the evening before I had received it. This information I said must have come from one of the committee. This caused an excitement, and Mr. Halliday said that was an insult, and intimated that I had given the information. I replied that that was impossible, as the *World* had it before I had. I insisted that some one of the committee had given it, and called on the Chairman to ask each member whether he had done it. Three or four denied it at once, and the Chairman began putting the question to each separately, when Mr. Shearman said that he supposed the information had come from him, as he had talked with a Mr. Keady, a *World* reporter. My son said that Mr. Keady was one of Mr. Beecher's counsel, and I said, "That's all I want to know." Mr. Shearman wished to explain, but I refused to listen.

I then said I was willing to hear the advice of the committee. They wanted to hear from me first, but as I would not say anything they refused to give any advice. They then said that they would give me all the time necessary to prepare a reply. I asked for a written copy of the grievances, as Mr. Tilney had been taking short-hand notes, and said that I would reply carefully. I should, probably send my reply in writing, unless I was allowed to have a reporter present, as I wanted to be on an equality with the Committee. I then retired.

In reply to further questions Mr. Bowen said that he should take his own time to answer, as no time had been fixed, but that he should not delay in replying.

THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 19.—In accordance with the decision rendered in the United States Circuit Court, at Alexandria, Va., on Jan. 3, the case of A. F. Richards and others versus the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad was dismissed to-day by Judge Bond, in the United States Circuit Court, and the affairs of the road will be turned over to Gen. Wickam, who was appointed Receiver by the State courts. An order was also issued directing Henry Tyson, appointed Receiver by Judge Bond, in November, to settle his accounts in connection with the road by Jan. 20. The order was signed in court to-day, when Mr. Tyson made his returns of the affairs of the road. The compensation of Mr. Tyson was fixed by the court at $10,000, and of the counsel at $4,000 each.

ALABAMA STATE DEBT.

MONTGOMERY, Jan. 19.—Gov. Houston, Levi W. Lawler, and T. B. Bether, Commissioners to adjust and settle the debt of Alabama, will make their report to the Legislature in a few days. The result of their labors will be, if confirmed by the Legislature, to fix the entire indebtedness of the State of Alabama at the sum of about $10,000,000. Mr. John R. Dospassos, of New-York, has been in this city for several weeks as counsel for a large number of the direct American bondholders, and after making a thorough examination of the resources and financial condition of the State has accepted the proposition of the Commissioners with a debt fixed at the above figures.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE MONEY MARKET—CONDITION OF MR. VARLEY—THE NEW GOVERNOR OF GIBRALTAR.

LONDON, Jan. 19.—It has been generally supposed during the week that the bank rate of discount would be reduced to-morrow. To-day, however, the impression prevails that any reduction from the present rate of five per cent. is improbable.

The *Times* this morning in its financial article says the demand for money is very quiet at the Bank of England, and there is but little doing outside. All the suitable gold arriving in the country is taken for export, and there is little probability of any of the expected arrivals going into the bank, as all foreign exchanges are adverse and bills in demand.

Rev. Henry Varley, the noted revival preacher, had an attack of rheumatism of the heart last week, and his recovery for a time was despaired of. The disease, however, yielded, and it is now believed he is out of danger. He was taken to Brighton for the benefit of the sea air yesterday.

Lord Napier of Magdala has been appointed Governor of Gibraltar.

The mill operatives in Macclesfield have returned to work on their employers' terms.

The new mail steam-ship Australia sailed from Plymouth for Melbourne to-day. She will ply regularly between London and Melbourne.

Richard Shaw, the Representative of Burnley, Lancashire, in the House of Commons, died to-day. He was a warm supporter of Mr. Gladstone.

Joseph Gaury & Co., merchants, of No. 80 Watling street, Cheapside, have failed. Their liabilities are £100,000 sterling.

Messrs. Samuel Radford & Son, extensive grain merchants, of Liverpool, have suspended. Their liabilities though heavy it is thought will be exceeded by the assets.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 19.—The chief officer of the American ship Marcia Greenleaf, Capt. Bunker, which recently arrived at this port from New-Orleans, was arrested to-day for shooting and seriously wounding two of the crew while on the voyage.

The trouble on the Marcia Greenleaf was that the chief officer, whose name is Power, while drunk, provoked an affray, and without cause fired on the crew.

The brig Edith Grant arrived at Falmouth to-day damaged and short of provisions.

GERMANY.

THE NEW PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS—RELEASE OF THE SCHOONER MINNA.

BERLIN, Jan. 19.—The minimum rate of discount at the bank has been fixed at five per cent.

The Federal Council is authorized to purchase Kroll's Garden, in this city, as the site of the new Imperial Parliament Buildings.

The *Reichsanzeiger* announces that, in consequence of Germany's representations, the Spanish Government has by telegraph ordered the Governor of the Philippine Islands to release the German schooner Minna, which was seized by a Spanish gun-boat last October.

LONDON, Jan. 20.—The *Daily News* has the following special dispatch from Berlin:

"A paper which often has relations with the Government publishes an alarmist article similar to those which caused so much uneasiness a year ago. The article mentions reports of the formation of a French squadron in the Mediterranean, the collection of military stores at Nancy, &c., as reasons for Germany to be watchful."

FRANCE.

PROGNOSTICATIONS OF THE RESULT OF THE ELECTIONS.

LONDON, Jan. 20.—The Paris correspondent of the *News* says the Republicans claim that they will certainly elect their candidates for the Senate in twenty-nine departments.

PARIS, June 20.—The *Moniteur* gives the following estimate of the result of the elections for Senatorial delegates: Seventeen departments are doubtful, thirty-three decidedly Conservative, six Bonapartist, and sixteen Republican of all shades. M. Buffet's election in the Vosges appears to be certain. The militant Bonapartists will probably only obtain thirty seats in the Senate.

SPAIN.

SUBMISSION OF A CARLIST GENERAL—GOODS FOR THE CENTENNIAL.

MADRID, Jan. 19.—The following is official: The Carlist leader Tristany yesterday notified the Spanish Consul at Bayonne, France, of his unreserved submission to King Alfonso.

Gen. Martinez Campos' army is concentrated in the neighborhood of Pampeluna.

Five hundred and fifteen packages will be shipped from Cadiz on the 31st inst. for the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia.

LONDON, Jan. 20.—A telegram from St. Jean de Luz to the *Times* reports that the Carlists have surprised an advanced post between San Marcial and Irun, killing twenty-five Alfonsists.

ITALY.

A DEFINITION OF SPANISH CHURCH POLICY DEMANDED.

ROME, Jan. 19.—In consequence of the political tendencies evinced in Spain in regard to the forthcoming elections for the Cortes, Cardinal Antonelli has instructed the Nuncio at Madrid to obtain a clear definition of the Government's intended line of conduct in its relations with the Papacy.

The Italian Minister of Public Instruction has accepted a proposal of the United States Government for an exchange of the scientific publications of the two countries.

LONDON, Jan. 20.—A special dispatch to the *Standard* from Rome says the Italian Government has closed the Episcopal Seminary at Como for its refusal to admit a Government inspector. This is a most important act, being the strongest step yet taken in the State's dealing with the Church, and will doubtless produce great results.

RUSSIA.

THE TRANSPORTATION OF THE ODESSA MERCHANT TO SIBERIA.

LONDON, Jan. 20.—The Berlin correspondent of the *Times* says there are various reports concerning the transportation to Siberia of the Odessa merchant, whose name is Brodsky. The incident is considered to be of peculiar importance because of the rarity of such proceedings in the reign of the present Emperor. The transportation was decreed by the political Police. There was no semblance of a trial. It is variously surmised that Brodsky, who is highly respected in Odessa, spoke against the Government in the Town Council, or sold arms to the Turks, as has been alleged, or was accessory to publishing the recent reports on the export trade.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

MEETING OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

FLATTERING RESULTS OF THE ENFORCEMENT OF THE COMPULSORY EDUCATION LAW—HOW EDUCATIONAL PROGRESS IN NEW-YORK WAS TO HAVE BEEN REPRESENTED AT THE CENTENNIAL.

The Board of Education held its second regular meeting of this year at its hall, corner of Elm and Grand streets, yesterday afternoon, President Wood in the chair, and twenty of the twenty-one members were in attendance. As soon as the business of the board was opened, Commissioner Goulding moved that they proceed to the election of Clerk, and in doing so said, that, in view of the long and highly satisfactory service of Mr. Lawrence D. Kiernan, the present gentlemanly and able incumbent of the office, he hoped to see him re-elected. The motion was adopted, and without any formal nominations the balloting was proceeded with, and resulted in the unanimous re-election of Mr. Kiernan. Mr. John Davenport was next unanimously elected Auditor. President Wood then made some informal announcements, and among them stated that he intended during the year to be in attendance at the board rooms daily between 11 A. M. and 1 P. M., to receive official and unofficial visits from all or any persons interested in the subject of education who chose to call. The two hours from 11 to 1 on Saturdays, however, he designed especially for the reception of teachers and assistant teachers in the schools, who desired to lay any matters pertaining to the schools or to their duties before him. The report of the Superintendent of Truancy was submitted to the board, accepted, and ordered to be printed in the minutes.

The following tables from this report show the number of cases that have been investigated, the number of truants and non-attendants placed in school, and the number committed under the law: above table:

Americans	1,091	Unknown	2,453
German	1,434	Other nationalities	753
Irish	4,458		
Total			10,189

Schedule of truants reported more than once: Twice, 358; three times, 93; four times, 26; five times, 21; six times, 7; seven times, 1; eight times, 1; nine times, 1.

The following schedule shows the disposition made of these reports under the head of "Withdrawn from school."

Gone to work, 167; left the City, 100; sent to Roman Catholic Protectory by parents, 29; sent to Juvenile Asylum by parents, 25; sent to other institutions by parents, 20; sent to other than public schools, 20; committed for crime, 1; withdrawn to be taught at home, 2; taken from school by parents, 4; taken from school on account of sickness, 14; committed to the House of Refuge, 3. Total, 335. The following table shows the registered number and daily average attendance, by months, at the grammar and primary schools of this city for 1875:

Total number of cases investigated		10,189
Children kept home by parents	2,279	
Children kept home by sickness	1,520	
Children kept home by poverty	506	
Children whose residence could not be found	1,690	
Total number not classed as truants		5,995
Truants returned to school	2,015	
Habitual truants returned to school	587	
Non-attendants placed in school	1,121	
Children withdrawn from school	385	
Destitute children supplied with clothing, and thereby enabled to attend school	26	
Children committed to the care of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction	44	
Children committed to the Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents	16	
Total number placed in and withdrawn from school		4,194
Grand total		10,189

Nationality of the parents of those enumerated in

Month.	Registered.	Average attendance.
January	106,546	93,825
February	106,302	94,401
March	107,360	94,940
April	108,505	97,526
May	110,196	99,873
June	105,445	91,700
July	105,022	84,412
September	112,757	100,751
October	114,883	109,028
November	115,129	104,544
December	112,732	100,914

The report goes on to say:

A comparison of these figures as they stood at the close of February and December, the period during which the Compulsory Education law has been in active operation, shows an increase in the registered number of pupils of 6,443, and of 6,515 in the daily average attendance. The daily average attendance at the industrial schools shows, during the same period, an increase of 1,099. Making a total increase in the daily average attendance of the public and industrial schools of 7,614. In other words, in ten months and at an expense for that period of $14,356 38 nearly 8,000 children have been induced to abandon a course of idleness and vagrancy fitting them to become paupers and criminals, and to enter upon a course of industry and instruction preparing them for future thrifty and intelligent citizens. This flattering result is due in a large degree to the enforcement of the Compulsory Education law, and it may from year to year be steadily and greatly increased without adding materially to the expense, simply by a more systematic application of the law.

First—We must by an annual census of school children learn how many children come within the law, where they reside, and who are their parents and custodians.

Second—For the purposes of this law, if for no other, the City should be divided into school districts, and each child be required to be accounted for at the school of his district. If he is to attend any school other than this, he should be required to have a permit so to do, and to have this and the number of the school where he is attending, entered upon the record of the district to which his residence belongs.

The annual report of City Superintendent Kiddle for 1875 was submitted and received, and, on motion, 3,250 copies of it were ordered to be printed. The report was exceedingly voluminous. The principal features of it were the statistics in relation to the school attendance, from which it appeared that at the close of the last year there were 307 schools in operation under the jurisdiction of the board. These were divided as follows: Male grammar schools, 45; female grammar schools, 46; schools for boys and girls (mixed,) 13; primary schools, 46; primary departments, 65; colored schools, 8; evening schools, 35; corporate schools, 43; nautical school, (ship St. Mary's,) 1, and 1 normal college or training school. The average daily attendance of scholars during the year 1875 was 129,853, against 117,239 in 1874; total number of scholars on the rolls of all the schools, 254,722, against 251,545 in 1874.

The special order of business appointed at the last meeting of the board, viz.: the consideration of the report of the Committee on Course of Studies and School-books, in reference to the part to be taken by the board in the Centennial Exhibition, was moved by Commissioner Klamroth. The committee reported in favor of sending to the Exhibition a printed statement of the history of educational progress in this City, and of the organization, operations, powers, and results of the working of the board, stereoscopic views of the interior and exterior of the City school buildings, a set of text-books, maps, charts, and apparatus as used in the schools, a complete file of the documents of the board, and lastly, examples or statements of the work or proficiency of scholars in drawing, penmanship, composition, spelling, arithmetic, grammar, and French, &c. This could, they believed, be accomplished for from $1,500 to $2,000.

Commissioner Klamroth spoke briefly in favor of the report, and concluded by offering a resolution empowering the committee to carry out its provisions; also directing an appropriation not exceeding $2,000 to be made for this purpose.

Commissioners West and Dowd thought the latter subject should be referred to the Finance Committee.

President Wood took the floor in opposition to the report and resolutions, and demolished both in a brief satirical address.

The vote on the resolutions was then put, and they were defeated by a large majority.

Commissioner Baker next called from the table the report of the Committee on the Course of Studies in relation to the instruction to be given in German and French in the public schools. This matter has been a subject of much warm discussion in the board for about nine months past. The report proposes to limit German instruction to the three higher classes in the schools, and to allot only two hours a week to instruction in that language.

Commissioner Klamroth moved that the resolution offered by Commissioner Baker be laid on the table.

Objection being made that a motion to lay on the table a motion to take from the table was out of order, the President so ruled. Commissioner Klamroth had previously declared that his object was to cut off debate. He now appealed from the decision of the chair, but the chair was sustained by a vote of 15 to 4, Messrs. Dowd, Traud, Wetmore, and Klamroth voting in the negative. The three first-named of these gentlemen stated that they believed the motion to lay on the table to be in order, and voted "no" for that reason.

Commissioner Halstead expressed the opinion that, this being unfinished business of the old board, and by that board laid on the table, this board had no right to take it from the table, but should treat the whole subject *de novo*.

Commissioner Haseltine expressed a different opinion, and the vote proceeding on a call of the yeas and nays, the motion of Commissioner Baker prevailed.

Commissioner Baker gave a résumé of all the action previously taken by the board on this matter by reading extracts from the journal.

Commissioner Klamroth said it was not without regret that he now discovered that this comparatively new board had declared itself prepared to pass upon this question, a question which the late board, after much discussion, by its action declared itself unable to decide.

Commissioner West rose to reply, and in the course of his remarks said the gentleman who had just taken his seat seemed to forget that the will of the majority ruled in this body. All his efforts had been steadily aimed toward drawing to the small minority who sustained his views sufficient strength from among the new members of the board to make it impossible to obtain the necessary two-thirds of the whole membership of the board to carry this measure. It was well known that every effort had been used to advance this German teaching even to the detriment of French tuition; that, in fact, undue influence had been used, that the French scholarship had been checked, and the German language made a favorite.

Commissioner Klamroth again rose and said he had sat down not to arise again, but he could not sit still and hear misstatements made concerning himself. He denied that he had said there was any haste being displayed. The gentleman had also asserted that there was undue influence used to check the French and advance the German studies. He [the speaker] pronounced this assertion a falsehood—it was a gross falsehood. The President of the Normal College was now on the floor and could prove that that assertion was a falsehood.

Commissioner Hazelton called the speaker to order for using unparliamentary language.

The President—I think the gentleman should alter the expression.

Commissioner West (excitedly)—If he does not alter it he will go out of this board.

Some sensation here ensued, and Commissioner Klamroth said he was speaking in a language not his own, but acquired, and he would at the President's suggestion modify the expression to gross misstatement.

At this point Commissioner Kane moved that the subject be postponed until the next meeting of the board, which was carried, and after some minor business had been transacted, the board adjourned.

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN LABORERS.

From the London Times, Jan. 8.

The United States Bureau of Statistics has just published the results of an inquiry into the comparative efficiency of American and English labor. The conclusion seems, on the whole, unfavorable to England, though the principle on which the comparison is made is scarcely so clear as we could wish. The general superiority of the American laborer is expressed in approximate figures at about ten per cent. It appears, however, from one part of the extract from THE NEW-YORK TIMES, which we quote in another column, that the advantage of the American consists in the greater productiveness of his labor during a given time; in another part it is made to depend, not very consistently, on the greater amount of the time which he is able and willing to give up to his work. There is the same sort of ambiguity in the finished portraits as in the point of view from which we are bidden to look at them. We find the American described first as physically stronger and more enduring than his rival, while it is chiefly in the capacity for "patient, steady drudgery" that the Englishman is allowed to excel. The latter, accordingly, though he does more work in the course of the day, is compelled to give up more than a proportionate excess of time to it, and so only can he make up the ground he loses by the relative weakness of his frame. It seems, next, as though the American were rather the more intelligent than the stronger being, better capable of adapting himself to unforeseen circumstances, and failing, if at all, from the want of those stupid, humdrum qualities with which, however valuable they may be, no one much wishes to be credited. This, however, it is soon seen, is nothing but a passing view. It is in the possession of superior moral qualities that the American is without a rival. The Englishman works, at most, for three or four days in the week, and devotes the remainder of his time to drink. The American by his character and education, is raised above this brutal practice. He wastes no time either in drinking to excess or in recovering from the effects of drinking to excess. Like the little busy bee, he improves each shining hour, and like her, too, he receives his fit reward in the good things he deservedly obtains and keeps. It is the kind hope of THE NEW-YORK TIMES that others may be led to imitate him. Englishmen, thanks to the revelations of the Statistical Bureau, have now the opportunity of learning the cost of their bad habits, and good results may be expected to follow from the knowledge. There are shown, too, what they ought as well as what they ought not to do, and by example as well as by precept. The standard they are urged to reach is clearly not beyond attainment. It has in fact been attained already, and by men who were originally of a like nature with themselves, but who have now grown up into the intelligent, the educated, the versatile, the persevering, the temperate working classes of the great New World.

We must console ourselves as we best can for a defeat which we have done nothing to provoke. We are always glad of intelligent foreign criticism, and even where we cannot accept its conclusions we may learn something from it by the way. We are not, indeed, much used to hear the excellence of our mechanics called in question. Our rivals hitherto have been chiefly on the Continent of Europe. The comparison has been often raised, and it has been decided practically in our favor. The best authorities are agreed that where downright hard work is the thing wanted the Englishman is the best fitted for it. It is not only that he is stronger, and that he can go on working for more hours consecutively. Nor is it that he is a more skillful operative, or that his powers of invention are greater than those of others. The great faculty which he possesses and which others do not possess, is that of throwing energy into the work on which he is engaged, and in this he is without a rival. The result is that compared with the Frenchman, who is equally expert and is often a cleverer fellow, his value stands in the ratio of five to three. In other words, he will do in three hours as much as a Frenchman will in five, while in some branches of mechanical labor where his advantages tell most, the difference is much more considerable. The American Statistical Bureau has clearly saved itself trouble by the choice it has made of an antagonist. If the English beat the rest of the world and the Americans beat the English, the conclusion of the whole thing can be reached. If we venture without any excessive mental effort to say anything against so clear a case, our plea must be that we have heard the same argument about other matters, and that we have grown a little suspicious of it. Our defense, however, is less easy than we could wish. Englishmen have been so loud and so outspoken in their confessions that they cannot very well deny the faults with which they are now charged, and in this way, as in so many others, the Americans have a clear advantage, and one which they know how to use. We find ourselves also taken a little unawares by the new claim which has been put in for foremost industrial honors. The claim of America to be included among the great manufacturing centres is of such very modern date that we are naturally astonished at the boldness with which she comes straight to the front and motions the rest of us to our respective ranks behind her.

Let us, then examine into the charge which has been made out against us by the United States officials, and make good, if we can, our right to the place from which their report deposes us. There are plenty of our countrymen, it is true, for whom in some points we cannot venture to hold a brief. Higher wages have too often meant more drink and more idleness for the laborer, and where this has been the case we will offer no defense for it. We think, indeed, that on this matter the statements of the American Consuls have gone a little too far. There are towns, like Sheffield, where wages are very high, and where four days' work is the rule, and drunkenness very common. But the work done at Sheffield is exceedingly hard and unwholesome while it lasts. It is highly paid accordingly, nor, while we lament the unwise choice they make of recreations, can we wonder that the workmen themselves should assume further privileges of their own by way of compensation for what they go through, and should try to make their lives tolerable while they last. The Manchester workmen, who are included in the same charge as those at Sheffield, are in reality very different from them. Monday at Manchester is what is termed "a slack day," but by Tuesday morning at latest, full work has recommenced, and will continue until the middle of Saturday. More wages would, no doubt, be earned if the men would work longer, and more money might be saved if they would spend less in liquor. But five days' hard labor, such as the men go through in an engineer's workshop, is no trifling matter. We may allow, in the next place, with THE NEW-YORK TIMES, that the American lumberers are the best in the world, and may yet not feel that the admission is a very important one. The artisan known to civilized society has not much in common with the rough pioneers of industry who may be found scattered over the American backwoods, and it is scarcely worth while to compare him with them. An open-air life, plenty of good food, plenty of elbow-room, and no master—if all this does not produce a fine-grown, independent scion from the old Anglo-Saxon stock, the laws of life and growth must be changed from what we ourselves have known them. The patient, steady drudge, who grows to his perfection amid the smoke and toil and regular hours of manufactories is naturally quite another being. His good qualities may not be equally attractive, but the possession of them is the indispensable secret for the attainment of industrial success. Man for man, the lumberer may be the finer fellow, but for all that his special characteristics might be much more easily dispensed with. Among ourselves, indeed, we could scarcely find any place for them. They are the product of a certain early stage of industrial growth, but it is one which we have long passed, and to which we can look back without regret. Each country of the manufacturing world has its special type of workman, and we can see nothing in the statements of the American Consuls to make us discontented with our own. There is plenty of room for them to become better than they are, but their faults and their merits are so intimately bound up together that we dare not be too clamorous. If the citizens of the United States wish to prove their right to the place their officials are claiming for them, they can do so with the utmost ease, without another word of discussion. Let them take off their protective duties and throw open their markets to English iron goods. They would, by their own showing, have literally everything in their favor. It is a little too bad that they should still boast of their own prowess while they continue, nevertheless, to decline a contest to which we have often challenged them.

THE MISSISSIPPI ELECTION.

SPEECH OF SENATOR MORTON.

PROSCRIPTION OF REPUBLICANS—DUTY OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY TO COLORED MEN—THE ONLY HIGHWAY TO PEACE.

Following will be found the main points presented in the speech delivered by Senator Morton in the Senate yesterday, on the resolution to investigate the election in Mississippi:

MR. PRESIDENT: If the information I have received from very many sources is substantially true, the late pretended election in Mississippi was an armed revolution, characterized by fraud, murder, and violence in almost every form. It was carried on, in some respects, under the forms of law, but its real nature was that of force, the violation of law, and the trampling under foot of the dearest rights of great masses of men. If the belief which is certainly entertained by very many in regard to the character of recent events in Mississippi is not well founded, it is of the greatest importance to the people that an investigation should be had, that the truth may be shown, as the material progress and prosperity of the State is deeply involved in such exoneration. I cannot, therefore, understand the opposition to this investigation in any other light than a constructive admission of the truth of the charges which have been made in regard to the means employed in the late Mississippi election, by which the majority was overthrown and the Government of the State revolutionized. To shrink from such an investigation unquestionably betrays fear of the result. Before proceeding to what I shall have to say about the Mississippi election I propose to indulge in some general observations.

PROSCRIPTION OF REPUBLICANS BEFORE THE WAR.

Before the war men advocating adverse opinions of slavery, and whose opinions went no further than opposing its extension to Territories then free, were, to a great extent, deprived of the freedom of speech and of action in fifteen slave States. Men advocating such opinions were visited with social excommunication, deprivation of business, and threatened and often visited with personal violence. Numerous personal outrages were inflicted in the Southern States upon men who were charged with being abolitionists; and to such an extent was this persecution carried that in 1856 and 1860 the Republican Party was not permitted to nominate electoral tickets, or to run candidates for the different offices in ten of the Southern States. Republicans were not permitted to assemble in convention to nominate candidates, and could not hold public meetings in Southern cities and towns without danger of mob violence. Not only were the Republicans of the South thus deprived of the exercise of those rights which are the dearest to American freemen, but the Republicans throughout the North were made to feel that they were substantially banished from nearly one-half of the States in the Union; that to them those States were almost a foreign land; and, in some respects, worse than a foreign land. Man is a social being, and there is no disaster from which he shrinks so much, not even that of personal violence, as exclusion from the society of his fellows. The fear of that exclusion demoralizes men, and often causes them to sacrifice their principles and their honor. But the persecution against Republicans went beyond society, and extended to their business; as merchants they were not patronized; as physicians and lawyers they were not employed; as farmers they were denied those kindnesses and courtesies that belong to every neighborhood, and constitute the chief attraction of agricultural life. We had hoped when the war was over that this state of things would have ceased.

But, Sir, we have grave cause to consider the question whether it is not the policy of the Democratic Party of the South, in which the Democratic Party of the North concurs, not only to defeat the Republican Party of the South, but to extinguish it. We have reason to believe, and do believe, that there is a large body of white people in every State of the South, comprising many of the most wealthy and intelligent, and largely comprising that great middle class upon which the future hopes of the South depend, who entertain Republican sentiments, and would vote and act with the Republican Party but for the dread of bringing upon themselves and their families social ostracism and destruction to their business. And thus a large body of white people have been kept out of the Republican Party, and, at the same time, their absence from that party has been charged upon it as a crime. It has been said that the party was composed almost entirely of colored people, with an additional few thousands only of whites in each State. Political power has thus been thrown into the hands of the colored people to a much larger extent than it otherwise would have been, and a large and intelligent body of white people who would have acted with the Republican party, and who undoubtedly would have had the control of its affairs to a great extent, have not only been excluded from the party, but compelled to act with the Democratic Party. To this condition of things the members of the Republican Party can never consent. Having due regard to their rights as citizens of the United States, and to their personal honor and manhood, they cannot consent in silence to be excluded from nearly one-half of the States of the Union. All they ask in the South—not as a favor, but as a right—is that they shall be permitted to enjoy equal rights and privileges upon like terms with other people. They do not ask that those advocating Democratic sentiments shall vote for Republican candidates or indorse Republican doctrines. No such thing. Members of the Democratic party have a perfect right to vote for whom they please, to vote for Confederate instead of Union soldiers, but what we ask is that if any portion of the Southern people, whether they are carpet-baggers, so called, or men born in the South, entertain Republican sentiments they shall be allowed to vote and act with that party without being subjected to these unusual and terrible punishments.

The leagues which have been formed in the South not to lease land to colored men, and thus turn them out of their homes, and to refuse to employ them because they voted the Republican ticket, may not be in violation of any law for which any legal punishment can be inflicted, but it is wicked in principle, infamous in practice, and strikes at the very foundation of Republican Government. It destroys all freedom at elections, and is a form of violence not inferior in its effects to any other that may be employed. It presents to the colored man the alternative of starvation or the support of the Democratic Party—is no less cowardly than wicked. That many of the most distinguished officers of the Confederate Army after the war was over were disposed to accept the situation, to accept the amendments, and to act with the Republican Party, is beyond dispute; but when any one of them came out and announced his purpose, he was, in almost every instance, met with a storm of indignation and abuse, and threatened with social punishment from which many of them shrank back. Men who never flinched upon the field of battle have quailed and turned back from the pitiless storm with which they were threatened.

DUTY OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY TO THE NEGRO.

After referring to the many murders of colored men in the South, and the falsehoods set afloat in regard to negro plots, he said: While it is the duty of all men to maintain the equal rights of the colored people, that duty rests with peculiar force upon the members of the Republican Party. It was the Republican Party that abolished slavery, made 5,000,000 of people free, and this alone is the grandest achievement in the history of any political organization. It was the Republican Party that elevated the colored people to equal civil and political rights, and gave them a share in the administration of the Government, and then placed them in a position to be assaulted by those who believed in the rightfulness of slavery and that colored men should not, under any circumstances enjoy civil and political rights. If, after having thus placed the colored people in this position of trial and assault, and exposed them to the dangers to result from disbelief in their natural rights, their mental and moral capacity, and the hatred of their race, the Republican Party should become tired and so act that their enemies can say that they admit that the brief experiment of negro freedom and suffrage is a failure, it would deserve the execration of men, and I doubt not receive the punishment of heaven. It seems that there are political dandies who have nominally professed belief in the equal rights of men, who now think it is the genteel thing to abandon the colored people and to join in the crusade against them by professing a high regard for good government in the South, and that the further consideration of their rights and remonstrance against their wrongs should be eliminated from political discussions, which should be confined exclusively to questions of currency, tariff, civil-service reform, and other economic subjects. Should the Republican Party of the North become indifferent to the fate of the colored people of the South, and ignore the atrocities committed upon them, nothing can prevent them from sinking rapidly into a state of vassalage, and their last condition will be worse than the first. That the Democratic Party of the South are reconciled to the civil and political equality of the colored people, is contradicted by their every act, by their daily life, by their history in the past, and their aspirations in the future; and when they get the physical power—regardless of Constitutional provisions or Congressional enactments—they will hurl them from the platform of equality and reduce them to a vassalage but one remove from slavery. The white line policy adopted by the Democratic Party in Mississippi and other Southern States, proceeds upon the plan that the Government should be exclusively in the hands of the white people, and that colored people should be excluded from all participation therein. One excuse for this is that the colored people had adopted a color line, by which they sought to gain exclusive control of the Government of Mississippi and other Southern States. This charge against the colored people is utterly and flagrantly false. So from ever having sought to establish a color-line, and to take to themselves exclusively, the Government of Mississippi, or other Southern States, they had continually disclaimed it, and by their conduct proved the sincerity of their disclaimer. They have always been anxious to get in concert with white men; and although in Mississippi and other Southern States, the number of white Republicans acting with them, has borne but a small proportion to their own number, they have given to the whites, constantly, a majority of the offices. The fact that the colored people have not joined the Democratic Party and entered the ranks of their bitter enemies is most absurdly, even foolishly, offered as proof that they have attempted to establish a color line in politics. Had the colored people joined the ranks of their implacable enemies they would, indeed, have proved themselves to be the stupid and incapable beings they have constantly been represented. The white line policy was established by the Democratic Party immediately after the termination of the war and never has been relaxed or abandoned for a single moment. Occasionally a resolution has been put forward in some convention renouncing that policy, but only for a blind to cover up more desperate designs. The first Legislature elected in Mississippi after the war, under the Government established by President Johnson, enacted a black code which for satanic ingenuity and malice has never been exceeded in any country.

VIOLENCE BEFORE REPUBLICAN RULE.

But it is said that the violence and intimidation practiced in Mississippi and other States have been the natural result of Republican misgovernment and the corruption of public officers in those States. That there have been misgovernment and corruption is not to be denied, and that it has been grossly exaggerated for partisan purposes is equally undeniable; but that this corruption and misgovernment have been the original cause of the personal violence and social intimidation is utterly untrue. This violence and intimidation began with the end of the war; it precede any attempt upon the part of Congress to reconstruct the Southern States; its most fearful outrages in some of the States took place before Republican State Governments had been formed or while republican government was yet an experiment. The infamous Kuklux organization began as early as 1866, and practiced its most fearful atrocities in South Carolina, North Carolina, Mississippi, Alabama, and Louisiana during the years 1867, 1868, 1869, 1870, and 1871. The horrible slaughter at the Mechanics' Institute, in New-Orleans, in 1866, where 260 men were killed for no other crime than attending a convention, was while that State was still under a government that had been organized by President Johnson. As a report of a Congressional Committee shows, within sixty days before the November election of 1868, more than 2,000 men were killed and wounded in Louisiana for political causes, bringing about a change between the State election in May of that year and the Presidential election in November of more than 70,000 votes.

Gen. Sheridan, who had been carefully gathering up the statistics of the number of persons killed and wounded in Louisiana since 1866, and up to Feb. 8, 1875, on account of their political opinions, reported to the Investigating Committee appointed by the House last Winter the number, so far ascertained, as follows:

Killed	2,141
Wounded	2,115
Total	4,256

This is a greater number than fell at the battle of Bull Run, and with another difference, that in that battle the slaughter was not all on one side. But if the misgovernment and corruption had been all that has been represented, what justification or excuse would they constitute for the violence and murder that have been committed? None whatever. If they be admitted to constitute a justification, or even a substantial excuse, that admission would be fatal to the existence of republican government. Misgovernment and corruption have not been confined to the Southern States since the war. The darkest page in the financial history of any State in the Union is to be found in the repudiation by the State of Mississippi of the public debt many years ago, at a time when no Republican or Abolitionist could set his foot in that State without danger of being hanged upon the next tree. It cast a deep shadow upon American integrity throughout the world, and is to-day as vivid in the memories of men as if it had occurred but yesterday. No similar instance can be found in our history of equal demoralization and degradation of the public conscience of a State. There has been foul misgovernment in Northern States under Democratic administration, and we have witnessed in the City of New-York, that stronghold of the Democratic Party, a depth of corruption and fraud comprehending many millions of dollars first dragged to light by Republican agencies, and the chief criminal has recently been permitted to escape in open day by the connivance of Democratic officials. But these enormous public robberies which had been believed to exist for years before final exposure, were never dreamed of as an excuse for violence and murder. But it seems never to have occurred to those who attempt to justify these wrongs upon the score of Republican misgovernment in the South, that the proscriptions and violence that have been practiced there are in themselves calculated to beget corruptions and disorders in Government. Where men are persecuted, not for their crimes but for their opinions, and are made outcasts from society and the common enjoyments of life, they have but little inducement to be honest, and the temptation to fraud and corruption are increased tenfold. It is the lesson of history in every age that when men are treated as villians and vagabonds and subjected to wicked oppression from society because of their race, religion, or political opinion, they are sometimes thereby made villians and vagabonds.

THE GREAT QUESTION.

The question of amnesty, which has recently excited so much attention, is interesting as a matter of justice, of feeling, and of example. The national question of paramount interest is the political, social, and industrial condition of the South, the violation of the political, civil, and social rights of millions of people, and the subversion of the will of the majority by violence and intimidation. We stand in the presence of a great danger overhanging the Southern States, in which those of the North are powerfully, and I may say equally interested. In many of the Southern States the policy is openly avowed of seizing all power into the hands of the white race, and depriving the colored people of their political and civil rights. With this policy, commonly known as the white line, it is believed that the Democracy sympathize in every Southern State, and I fear to a considerable extent in the Northern States. State after State has been conquered from the majority by violence, and we are no longer left in doubt as to the purpose thus to establish a solid South in the interest of the Democratic Party, and, when they shall have obtained control of the National Government, to reconstruct the Southern States upon the white man's basis, and to destroy the Republican Party by making it impossible for men of Republican principles to enjoy and express their opinions in peace and safety; then, as before the rebellion, the Republican Party will be banished from the South, and it will be to them as a foreign country. When we consider how fearfully rapid the progress has been in that direction, even under Republican administration, we can understand how it might be accelerated and consummated with a Democratic President, elected chiefly by the Southern Democracy and necessarily sympathizing with them in their aspirations. Lest it be said that I do injustice to the Northern Democracy, I beg leave to remind the Senate that before the war the Northern Democracy not only connived at the oppressions upon the Republican Party and its exclusion from the Southern States, but made merry over and defended the outrages committed in the South upon Abolitionists; and that now, and ever since the war, the Democratic Party either deny, justify, or excuse the dreadful atrocities committed upon the white and black Republicans in the Southern States.

THE ONLY HIGHWAY TO PEACE.

Many well-meaning people deplore any reference to the outrages committed in the South as inimical to reconciliation and harmony between the sections. They are exceedingly anxious that in this Centennial year all past differences shall be forgotten, and the people, North and South, forgetting and forgiving, and mindful only of our great national future, shall meet and embrace as a nation of brothers. It is a consummation devoutly to be wished; but I must remind such well-meaning people that any formal reconciliation, while the dearest rights of millions are systematically violated and the greatest wrongs passed unnoticed and unpunished, will be the rankest hypocrisy, revolting alike to divine and human justice. It is only the knavish quack who puts a plaster over the mouth of the wound and says it is healed. The healing process must begin at the bottom and be thorough to be permanent and healthy. All gushing and handshaking which precedes the concession of equal rights and justice to men of all colors and opinions in the Southern States will be the veriest sham and deceive nobody. Such foul wrongs cannot be ignored and concealed. They will forever obtrude themselves upon the world and cry aloud for redress. It will be the cry of "Peace, peace," when there is no peace; and should the Republicans of the North turn a deaf ear to the complaints of the Republicans of the South, and affect to believe that reconstruction has taken place, and that all is well, they will be justly contemptible in the eyes of mankind. The Union men of the South have been subjected to trials of which we in the North have but a faint idea, and have shown their faith and patriotism by adherence to their principles under circumstances where the weak, the venal, and the unprincipled have joined the enemy; and the Republicans of the North dare not, will not, now abandon them. Let me say to this class of people, and to the men of the South, there is but one highway to reconciliation, and that is open, straight, and free: and over its portals are inscribed these words, "Equal justice to all—to all the equal protection of the laws;" and if the Southern people will walk in that highway they will arrive at the temple of peace and find unbroken rest.

A NEW LABOR PARTY.

Some fifty or sixty "representatives of free labor," met last evening at Glass Hall, in East Thirty-fourth street, for the purpose of perfecting the organization of an "Independent Labor Party." Mr. W. A. A. Carsey presided. Speeches were made against the passage of the bills introduced in the Legislature by Mr. Sinclair Tousey, and Hon. Hamilton Fish, Jr., and also protesting against the passage of any bill which shall authorize the Commissioners of Charities and Correction in the City of New-York to employ by contract any of the paupers who are sent to them for shelter. The effect of employing paupers or convicts, it was argued, would be to throw free working men out of employment, and practically make paupers of all. The Tramp bill, providing for the arrest of all idle men, and their retention in the County Work-house was also denounced as a wrong to the working classes. A resolution was passed condemning the attempt to repeal the Eight-hour law. The policy of the new party was interpreted by one of the speakers as being favorable to the employment of convict labor, provided it did not conflict with the employment of free labor. The assemblage then adjourned until Wednesday evening next.

CALIFORNIA MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 19.—The following are the closing official prices of mining stocks to-day: Consolidated Virginia, 475½; California, 92½; Segregated Belcher, 86; Ophir, 65¼; Chollar, 106½; Savage, 25¾; Imperial, 9; Mexican, 21½; Gould and Curry, 21¾; Best and Belcher, 65; Hale and Norcross, 61¾; Crown Point, 25½; Yellow Jacket, 101; Empire, 5½; Alpha, 22½; Belcher, 34¾; Confidence, 22; Sierra Nevada, 22¾; Exchequer, 14; Overman, 61½; Justice, 28¼; Caledonia, 31.

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION—Jan. 19.

SENATE.

Several bills, resolutions, and petitions were introduced.

THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS BANK.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, called up the Senate bill to amend the act of June 20, 1874, amending the charter of the Freedman's Savings and Trust Company, and for other purposes. Several amendments proposed by the Committee on Finance were agreed to, and the bill passed.

Mr. SHERMAN said the Committee on Finance had considered the expediency of the Government purchasing the Freedman's Bank building, but thought it best not to put an amendment for that purpose on this bill. That question could be considered by the Senate hereafter. In his judgment the Government should purchase the building.

THE BATTLE OF YORKTOWN.

Mr. WITHERS, of Virginia, presented a memorial of the Common Council of Fredericksburg, Va., in response to the action of the Common Council of Boston, Mass., relative to the erection of a monument at Yorktown, Va., commemorative of the closing battle of the Revolutionary war. Referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

THE RULES.

Mr. BAYARD, of Delaware, submitted a resolution as a substitute for that reported by the Committee on Rules, instructing the Committees on Rules of the Senate and House of Representatives to examine and after conference report what amendments should be made to the present joint rules for the government of the two houses of Congress, and also what legislation is necessary in regard to the twenty-second joint rule. Ordered to be printed and laid over.

A "BAR" TO TAKE THE PLACE OF THE LOBBY.

Senator BOUTWELL introduced a bill to provide for the organization of a Bar of the two houses of Congress, which is a copy of the bill introduced by him last year. It prohibits and punishes by imprisonment all "lobbying," and provides that no person shall be permitted to appear before any committee in behalf of another for pay unless he be admitted to the membership of the proposed "Bar" by a committee of three Senators and three members of the House of Representatives. The bill also provides that no one shall be admitted unless he shall be a member of the Bar of the Court of Final Jurisdiction of his State or Territory.

THE TREASURY ACCOUNTS.

The morning hour having expired, the resolution offered by Mr. Davis, of West Virginia, to provide for the appointment of a special committee to investigate the books and accounts of the Treasury Department came up.

Mr. MORTON moved that the pending business be laid aside and that the Senate take up the resolution submitted by him before the holidays, to appoint a committee to inquire into the circumstances attending the late election in Mississippi. Rejected—yeas, 22; nays, 30.

The Senate then proceeded with the resolution of Mr. Davis, the pending question being on the motion of Mr. Edmunds to strike out "a special committee" and insert "the Committee on Finance," so that the investigation shall be by the Finance Committee instead of a special committee.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, said a Senator speaking in this body about a matter which affected the public credit should be exceedingly careful as to what he said. Any statement derogatory to our public accounts affected the public good more keenly than anything else. He denied that there was a discrepancy in the public debt to the extent of $100,000,000 in 1870, as charged by the Senator from West Virginia, and said there was no ground for such a statement. He [Mr. Sherman] would be glad to have the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. Davis] go to the Treasury and examine the books for himself. He argued that if the Senator had read the finance reports, and compared the different statements, he would not have pointed out any such discrepancy, as the whole thing was explained in those reports. He read from the finance report of 1870 to show that the sinking fund bonds were not included in one statement, but were in the other. The total debt on July 1, 1870, after deducting coin and currency, sinking fund bonds, &c., was $2,386,358,509 74, or nearly one hundred millions less than the amount given by the honorable Senator from West Virginia, [Mr. Davis.] Before the administration of President Grant the public debt statements were very meagre, but when his administration commenced, and Mr. Boutwell entered the Treasury, the statements were enlarged for the information of the people. As to the committee to make the investigation, he desired to say that if the matter should be left to the Committee on Finance that committee would do the best it could, but he would much prefer to have the special committee appointed, and let the Senator from West Virginia look for himself. The business of the Treasury Department was extensive and complicated. He had often heard it said that the manner of keeping accounts in the Treasury should be changed, but he thought it would be a serious matter to improve on the plan of Alexander Hamilton, Gallatin, and other noted financiers.

Mr. EATON, of Connecticut, said he did not want to say anything to injure the credit of the Government, but the condition of the accounts of the Treasury should be probed and examined. He was engaged himself about six months ago with one of the shrewdest bankers in the United States in an examination of the finance reports from 1791 to 1874. The time occupied in the examination was about three weeks, and he did not hesitate to assert that there was not an accountant in the United States who could take the finance reports and the debt statement and come within fifty million dollars of the amount of the public debt. In his opinion, there should be three departments in the Treasury—one of public accounts, another of commerce, and a third of public labor. There was something wrong in making up the accounts of the Government, and there should be a change.

Pending the discussion the resolution of Mr. Davis was laid aside in order that the Senator from Indiana [Mr. Morton] might call up his resolution in regard to the Mississippi election.

REPORT ON RETURN OF PERMIT MONEY.

Mr. CAPERTON, of West Virginia, from the Committee on Claims, reported adversely on the bill for the relief of David Ogden, Andrew Foster, and other ship-owners of New-York, authorizing the return of certain permit money, and it was indefinitely postponed.

THE MISSISSIPPI ELECTION.

The Senate then took up the resolution of Mr. MORTON in regard to the Mississippi election.

[Mr. Morton's remarks are printed substantially elsewhere.]

Before concluding, Mr. Morton yielded the floor, and the Senate, at 3:15 o'clock, proceeded to the consideration of executive business, and after a short time the doors were reopened and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. SPRINGER, of Illinois, introduced a constitutional amendment providing that Congress, in all cases where a general law can be made applicable, shall not pass any special law.

THE CENTENNIAL APPROPRIATION.

The House at 12:50 went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Wood, of New-York, in the chair, on the Centennial Appropriation bill, and was addressed by Mr. PHILLIPS, of Kansas, in advocacy of the bill.

Mr. DEBOLT, of Missouri, referring to the fact that this bill, like former ones on the same subject, provided that the Government should not be responsible for any debt contracted by the Centennial Commission, asked Mr. Phillips what assurance he had that the next Congress would not be called upon for another appropriation?

Mr. PHILLIPS replied that it would be competent for the next Congress to do what it was competent for this Congress to do.

Mr. HARRISON, of Illinois, next addressed the committee on the same side of the question, making a speech which was characterized as "spread-eagle."

Mr. COCHRANE spoke in opposition to the measure. He did not fail to appreciate the delicacy of his position, representing a Pennsylvania district. He heartily concurred in the idea that a national celebration should be held, and that celebration should be made an entire success by the people of the country. No member would feel more keenly than himself humiliation at its failure. Still, though he entertained those views, he was opposed to the passage of this bill. He was opposed to it because he did not believe Congress had any constitutional power to make such an appropriation.

Mr. KELLEY, of Pennsylvania, replied to his colleague, and said that while listening to him he could not help thinking (as his colleague did not speak the sentiment of the tenth of one per cent. of his constituents) of the disagreeable duty imposed on the Trappist monks, of digging their own graves and keeping them in good condition. [Laughter.] He had also thought of the venerable Democracy of his friend from New-York, [Mr. Willis,] which was now nearly eighteen months old, [laughter,] who had appealed yesterday to those traditions which he had opposed until eighteen months ago. It was never too late to be converted, and new converts were said to be unusually zealous. If the arguments of those gentlemen [Messrs. Cochrane and Willis] had any force there would be no dome on the Capitol; but it was State Rights Democracy that had ordained that dome, and that had paid for the pictures that embellished it, and yet his colleague and the venerable Democrat from New-York could find no warrant in the Constitution for buying a flag to float over the Capitol, as it was not necessary for the national defense or for the public welfare.

Mr. WILLIS remarked that even while he had been a Republican he had been no less a Democrat.

Mr. KELLEY (ironically)—I have no doubt of it. Only the gentleman did not vote with the Democratic Party when it had not the offices to give. [Laughter.]

In conclusion, Mr. KELLEY related the anecdote of the Democratic Congressman who, on his death-bed, asked his friend not to have him buried in the Congressional Cemetery, because he thought it unconstitutional; and he assured those two gentlemen that if they should die during this Congress he would see that the Constitution was not violated by their being buried in the Congressional Cemetery.

Mr. REAGAN, of Texas, spoke in favor of the bill, and gave as one of the controlling motives in his own mind this reason: A great and protracted civil war, with the long controversy which led to it, and a system of reconstruction measures just as disastrous as the war, have so wrenched and distorted the Constitution, and have so obscured and perverted the principles of civil liberty and just government, as to make a serious and earnest recurrence to the principles of the Declaration of Independence, of the Constitution, and of the spirit and genius of the Government, a paramount necessity.

Mr. FRYE, of Maine, said he had been in favor of the Centennial celebration when it was first proposed, and that he was still more in favor of it now. He proceeded to reply to the constitutional objections made to the bill, and having disposed of them, he said that the honor of the Republic and the desire to beat the nations of the world in the Exposition, and to let all people know that America did beat them, was his only wish and desire in the matter.

Mr. TUCKER, of Virginia, spoke in opposition to the bill. There were three great principles that underlay the Declaration of Independence. These were the principle of individual liberty, the principle of local government in the struggle against centralized power, and the principle of the exemption of American destiny from the controlling influence of European politics. He would unite in celebrating the Centennial Anniversary on these three principles. Let him see that the liberty of the citizen was secure against arbitrary power; that the freedom and independence—what Chief Justice Chase termed "the autonomy of the States"—was safe against the arbitrary usurpation of Federal power, and that American destiny was to be guided alone by its own policy, and be free from the interference of European policy. Then there would be indeed a Centennial Anniversary. The spirit of the Centennial was obedient to the Constitution. The greatest invention of American genius had been left out of view entirely, and that was the absolute subordination of Governmental power to the rigid, inflexible, unbending rule of the Constitution. Mr. Tucker then proceeded to argue against the constitutionality of the pending measure.

Mr. HOAR, of Massachusetts, premising that he had been very much interested in the gentleman's able and clear statement, asked him whether, when the Constitution delegated to Congress certain national powers, including the taking of a national attitude toward foreign nations, it did not intend that such expenditures for ornaments for national dignity as were usual to nations wielding those powers should be made by Congress, as, for instance, the ornamenting of the National Capitol with a dome costing $10,000,000; the building of a tomb for Gen. Washington; the receiving of Lafayette, a national benefactor, in a national ship and providing for his expenses? Were not these expenditures within reasonable and suitable limits contained in the grant of the national power, to the exercise of which, with suitable dignity, such expenditures were necessary, and was not the celebration of the Centennial once in a hundred years one of those properly attendant and implied expenditures?

Mr. TUCKER said he was very much pleased to respond to the question, but he asked the gentleman from Massachusetts to point out to him where the word "national," in respect of power or anything else, occurred in the Constitution?

Mr. HOAR—The power to levy war, to conclude peace, to establish commerce, means a nation in every line where that power is granted.

Mr. TUCKER—If that is what the gentleman calls national power, I understand him; but there is no such thing in the Constitution as a power to levy war. There is a power to declare war and to raise and support armies.

Mr. HOAR—And to levy it after it is declared.

Mr. TUCKER—That is not in the Constitution. The power to create and maintain a navy, and to make rules for the regulation of the land and naval service, covers the whole question of what the gentleman from Massachusetts means.

Mr. LAWRENCE, of Ohio, called the attention of Mr. Tucker to a letter from George Washington, which transmitted the Constitution to Congress, in which the Government is called a "National Government."

Mr. TUCKER—I know it. I admit it. I said that the word "national" was not in the Constitution, and the gentleman has not found it in it. He finds it outside of it. That is exactly what I say.

Mr. LAWRENCE—It was in the minds of the men who made the Constitution.

Mr. TUCKER—The men did not make it. No one man made it, and the Federal Convention did not make it. If the gentleman wants to know who made it, I say [with great emphasis] the States made it. [Sensation.]

Mr. HOLMAN suggested that the Constitution used the words, "We the people."

Mr. TUCKER replied that he could not go into that old question. There was nothing in the world which would gratify him more, if he had the time. He would like to have inquiries made from all sides on that question, for he really thought, from the standpoint which he occupied, that he could answer them; but his friend from Indiana would excuse him if he did not go into that question now. At any future period he would be ready to discuss it. In the further course of his remarks, speaking of George Washington, he said that George Washington was the first great rebel in the country, and he ventured to say to the gentleman from Ohio, [Mr. Garfield,] who spoke the other day about perjury, that George Washington was in the view of the law a perjured rebel, for he was an officer in his Majesty's Army, and he [Mr. Tucker] took it for granted that he swore to support the Crown and then went into rebellion.

Mr. GARFIELD—Did he hold a commission in the British Army at the time of the Revolution?

Mr. TUCKER—No, Sir.

Mr. GARFIELD—Then, I think, he did not commit perjury.

Mr. TUCKER—Then you claim that his oath only lasted so long as he held his commission?

Mr. GARFIELD—It ceased when his commission expired.

Mr. TUCKER—But he resigned.

Mr. GARFIELD—He did not resign.

Mr. TUCKER—He did resign.

Mr. GARFIELD—He was not an officer at the time.

Mr. TUCKER—Why, the gentleman does not know the history of his own country. [Laughter.]

Mr. GARFIELD—Did he resign to take service against the Crown?

Mr. TUCKER—Oh, no. That is another thing.

Mr. GARFIELD—He was trying to get service in Great Britain before the war and failed.

Mr. TUCKER—He resigned and then he took service in the rebellion. When the gentleman was speaking of the men of the South the other day he spoke of those who resigned and afterward took service on the Confederate side.

Mr. GARFIELD—I did not speak of those who, having resigned, took service, but I spoke of those who, being still under their oath, contemptuously violated it and struck against us.

Mr. TUCKER—If you had so qualified your phraseology I should not have interrupted you the other day, for I know of no such person. The reason I interrupted the gentleman was that I represent on this floor a district and a little town where sleep the remains of one of the noblest Americans who ever trod this soil, [meaning Robert E. Lee.] He sleeps in death and no dishonor can ever, by implication or expression, be thrown on that honorable grave, that the Representative from that district will not rise here and repel. [Sensation and some applause.]

Mr. BAKER, of Indiana, asked Mr. Tucker whether he denied that the people of the United States constituted one nation, and that its Government constituted a National Government.

Mr. TUCKER said that was not the question.

Mr. BAKER—Does the gentleman object to answering the question?

Mr. TUCKER—I do, Sir, emphatically. I tell the gentleman if he supposes that there is any question which he [emphatically] can put to me which I would seek to evade he is vastly mistaken.

Mr. BAKER—I should be glad to have the gentleman answer me this question.

Mr. TUCKER—The gentleman cannot put me to an answer unless by my own courtesy.

Mr. BAKER—Certainly not.

Mr. TUCKER—And knowing my rights on that point, I am not to be led away from the subject of discussion to answer what appears to me to be an idle question in discussion.

Mr. BAKER—I did not intend to lead the gentleman away.

Mr. TUCKER then proceeded with his argument, in the course of which he quoted the gentleman from New-York [Mr. Hewitt] as saying yesterday that the Government was confessedly an educator of the country, and, commenting on it, he said, Confessed by whom? I never confessed it. I not only do not confess it, but I deny it in toto. I deny that this Government can intrude on the control of the common schools of each State of the Union. I deny that this Government can go into our common school system in the States and upturn it according to the views of members of Congress here who know nothing in the world about it. [Laughter.]

Mr. HEWITT made an explanation, which the reporter did not catch.

Mr. TUCKER then went on to say: This Government—and I beg my New-York Democratic friends to remember it—has no mission except to execute its power and to perform its duty under and in subjection to the supreme law of the land, the Constitution of the country. He urged the importance of economy in the small things which, by aggregation, become burdensome.

Without taking any action on the bill, the committee rose, and the House, at 4:45, adjourned.

THE NEW-YORK STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

ALBANY, Jan. 19.—At the meeting of this society to-day, a committee of three from each Judicial District was appointed to nominate officers, which committee reported the following and they were elected: President, Edwin Thorne, of Mill Brook, Dutchess County; Vice Presidents, First District, John D. King, of New-York; Second District, Isaac H. Cocks, of North Hempstead; Third District, Daniel Doncaster, of Albany; Fourth District, N. Martin Curtis, of Ogdensburg; Fifth District, James Geddes, of Fairmount; Sixth District, Joseph Julland, of Bainbridge; Seventh District, Robert J. Swann, of Geneva; Eighth District, Frank B. Redfield, of Batavia; Corresponding Secretary, Thomas L. Harrison, of Lorley; Recording Secretary, William H. Bogart, of Aurora; Treasurer, Adin Thayer, of Hoosick; Executive Committee: William H. Holmes, of Washington County; George W. Hoffman, of Chemung County; George F. Mills, of Montgomery County; John R. Stuyvesant, of Dutchess County; Eli Fox, of Herkimer County; Haman Glass, of Monroe County; David M. Osborne, of Cayuga County, and Reuben E. Robie, of Steuben County. The Treasurer's report shows the total receipts for the year to be $41,210 90, of which $15,086 34 were from the Fair. The total disbursements were $38,068 16, leaving a balance on hand of $3,142 82. The society then adjourned to meet this evening in the Assembly Chamber to hear the President's annual address, and addresses from Prof. Landreth, Chief of the Centennial Bureau of Agriculture; Dr. Sturtevant, of Massachusetts; Prof. Low, of Cornell University, and Secretary Gold, of the Connecticut Board of Agriculture.

LAW REPORTS.

THE SUIT AGAINST TWEED.

THE STRUCK JURY COMPLETED BY THE ADDITION OF TWO TALESMEN.

The proceedings in the Tweed case yesterday were duller even than on previous days, there being little, if anything, to arouse the attention or excite the interest of the large numbers which daily fill Part II. of the Supreme Court, where the case is on trial. The only enlivening incident was afforded in the third rhetorical protest of a reputed lunatic against the entire proceedings in the case. This man concluded his harangue by offering, amid much merriment, a bundle of papers to the court, which Judge Westbrook good-naturedly said he would examine. After the assembling of the court a recess was had to enable Coroner Ellinger to procure the attendance of the twenty-four gentlemen summoned as talesmen. On the reassembling of the court nineteen of the number answered to their names. Dudley Field interposed a challenge to the array, on the grounds that the order and precept for their summoning was without authority of law; that the authority conferred by precept could only be exercised by the four Coroners of the County at a special meeting called for the purpose, and that the return of one Coroner was not sufficient in law; that the names of the talesmen had not been taken from the lists of the County Clerk or Commissioner of Jurors, but had been selected at the caprice of the Coroner; that the latter was prejudiced and biased against the defendant, Tweed; and that among the names returned was that of Levi P. Morton, who had already been rejected as an incompetent person to serve as a juror.

Coroner Moritz Ellinger, on being called as a witness, said that having been in the Court-house he was there informed by Mr. Peckham that a warrant for the summoning of talesmen would be issued to him. Mr. Peckham furnished him with lists from the County Clerk's office, from which he selected the twenty-four names. He did not know that the name of Mr. Morton had been on the previous list. On being cross-examined by David Dudley Field, Mr. Ellinger admitted having a prejudice against Tweed as believing him to have been the head of the Ring. This, however, did not influence in any way his choice of men as talesmen. Judge Westbrook then overruled the challenge to the array, to which David Dudley Field took exception.

The examination in regard to the qualification of the talesmen as jurors followed. Henry G. Chapman, John Crosby, Robert Dunlap, and D. Van Nostrand were excused as having too decided opinions. F. W. Rhinelander and Adolph Hallgarten were accepted as the eleventh and twelfth jurors respectively, thus filling the jury, who consist of the following:

John Taylor Johnston, President New-Jersey Central Railroad, No. 8 Fifth avenue.
William P. Douglass, Flushing, Long Island.
Samuel D. Davis, banker, No. 42 East Thirty-fifth street.
Gordon Norrie, merchant, No. 377 Fifth avenue.
Emil Oelbermann, importer, No. 62 Worth street.
John H. Caswell, teas, No. 370 Fifth avenue.
Robert K. Davies, merchant, No. 31 West Seventeenth street.
Charles Collins, merchant, No. 108 Franklin street.
Arthur J. Peabody, No. 15 West Tenth street.
Julius Catlin, Jr., importer, No. 27 West Twenty-second street.
F. W. Rhinelander, treasurer, No. 10 West Twenty-eighth street.
Adolph Hallgarten, drugs, No. 6 East Forty-fifth street.

After the jury was completed Judge Westbrook cautioned them against reading newspaper articles discussing the merits of the case. He desired the jurors chosen as well as all the talesmen to be in attendance in court at 10:30 A. M. to-day when the jury will be sworn in. The trial of the case will be begun on Monday.

STOKES' DESIRE FOR RELEASE.

A PETITION FOR A HABEAS CORPUS PRESENTED TO JUDGE BARRETT—DECISION TO BE GIVEN TO-DAY.

The petition for a habeas corpus in the case of Edward S. Stokes, convicted of manslaughter in the third degree, in having shot James Fisk, Jr., was submitted to Judge Barrett, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, by Charles W. Brook, counsel for the prisoner. The terms of the petition are as follows:

To Hon. George C. Barrett, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York:

The petition of Edward S. Stokes, of the City and State of New-York, respectfully shows to your Honor that he is now detained and imprisoned and illegally restrained in his liberty by the Warden of the State Prison of the said State of New-York at Sing Sing, in said State, in the said State Prison; and that he is not committed or detained by virtue of any process issued by any court of the United States or by any Judge thereof, nor is he detained or committed by virtue of the final judgment or decree of any competent tribunal of civil jurisdiction, nor, as he is advised and believes, and so states, by virtue of any final judgment of such competent tribunal of criminal jurisdiction, or by virtue of any execution issued upon such judgment or decree; that the cause or pretense of such imprisonment according to the best of the knowledge and belief of your petitioner, is that heretofore, at a Court of Oyer and Terminer, holden in and for the City and County of New-York, your petitioner was convicted of the felony of manslaughter in the third degree, and by the judgment of the said honorable court was duly sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the said State Prison at Sing Sing; that he has ever since been held and detained, and now is as aforesaid illegally held and detained and restrained in his liberty as he is advised and believes, and so states. That the judgment of the said honorable Court of Oyer and Terminer upon the conviction aforesaid has, as your petitioner is likewise advised and believes and so states, been fully and entirely satisfied by the service by your petitioner of the full legal term of imprisonment imposed thereby, and that such judgment was and has been so as aforesaid fully and entirely satisfied upon and since the 6th day of January, 1876, and that since said 6th day of January, 1876, your petitioner has been detained and imprisoned at the said State Prison by the Warden thereof as aforesaid, without color of any legal commitment, process, or judgment whatever, and without any warrant or authority of law for such illegal detention and imprisonment. Wherefore your petitioner prays that a writ of habeas corpus may issue, directed to the said respondent, the Warden of the State Prison at Sing Sing, commanding him to produce the body of your petitioner, together with the term and cause of such imprisonment and detention, to the end that your petitioner may be relieved of his present illegal imprisonment.

Dated JAN. 18, 1876. EDWARD S. STOKES.

The petition is sworn to by Horace Stokes, brother of the petitioner. Accompanying it is a copy of the sentence of the Oyer and Terminer, and a certificate of Warden Walker, of Sing Sing Prison, that Stokes has been there since Nov. 1, 1873, and that during every portion of such time he has faithfully performed such work and labor as has been assigned to him, and that his conduct during the entire period has been unexceptionably good, and characterized by strict adherence and obedience to the prison discipline and officials generally.

In presenting the petition Mr. Brook argued that Stokes by reason of his good conduct while in State Prison was by law entitled to a deduction of one year from his term of imprisonment, and further, that the time during which he was imprisoned in the Tombs should likewise be deducted from the term of years to which he had been sentenced. If this were done it would make his term end Jan. 6, 1876. Judge Barrett, reserved his decision until this morning.

THE ERIE RAILWAY.

An order from Judge Donohue directing Hugh J. Jewett, the Receiver of the Erie Railway Company, to purchase certain shares and bonds of the National Stock-yard Company was filed in the County Clerk's office yesterday. The order was granted on the petition of Mr. Jewett presented to the court on Tuesday. This petition alleged the entering into an agreement, subject to the approval of the court, between Mr. Jewett and Delos E. Culver on the 10th inst. for the purchase by the former from the latter of fifty shares of the capital stock (of the par value of $100 each) and of ten bonds (of the par value of $1,000 each) of the National Stock-yard Company at their par value. The reasons for the purchases in the language of the petition is said to be, "That, in the opinion of your petitioner, the interests of the Erie Railway, at present the owner of a large majority of the stock and bonds of the National Stock-yard Company, are incompatible and inconsistent with the interests of other and private holders of said stock and bonds, for which reason, and in order that the Erie Railway may, without opposition or hindrance on the part of private stockholders, manage and use the said National Stock Yards in such a way as shall best promote its own interests and advantage, your petitioner believing it to be for the interest of the estate of the Erie Railway now in his hands, prays the court to confirm his agreement for the purchase of the said stock and bonds as hereinbefore mentioned, and for authority to execute the same."

A VERDICT AGAINST THE CITY.

The interesting case of Charles H. Banagan against the Mayor, &c., was tried before Judge Van Vorst and a jury in Supreme Court, Part I., yesterday. The plaintiff, it appears, sued as the assignee of William Kelly and D. McElhany, who kept a distillery in this City in 1868. A water-meter was put upon the premises, and $935 was deposited by Kelly and McElhany as security. The plaintiff claimed that the value of the water used by them amounted to only $39, and he sued for the remaining $896, the payment of which was resisted. The defense was that the distillers had had a pipe put in which received the water without its passing through the meter. In this way it was claimed a great deal of water was used which was not indicated on the dial of the meter. As soon as the discovery of this pipe was made the water was shut off from the premises and the money deposited, as claimed, was forfeited. The jury returned a verdict of $1,347 28 in favor of the plaintiff.

ALLEGED CRUELTY AT SEA.

Thomas Stewart, cook and steward of the British ship Neptune's Car, charged with an assault with intent to kill upon Richard Buckingham, mate of the vessel, was again before United States Commissioner Osborn yesterday. Mr. Buckingham and Capt. Pike were re-called to rebut the testimony of Stewart, denying some portions of it. F. F. Marbury, representing the British Consul, then moved for the commitment of the accused, and A. H. P...

ing for the defendant, moved to dismiss the warrant on the ground that no crime had been made out, and that the defendant had only acted in self-defense. Commissioner Osborn reserved his decision until to-morrow.

USING DANGEROUS WEAPONS.

ASSAULTS WITH KNIVES AND RAZORS—A NEW YEAR'S SHOOTING AFFRAY.

Judge Gildersleeve and Assistant District Attorney Rollins yesterday disposed of a number of stabbing cases in the Court of General Sessions. George Price, indicted for stabbing William McGill, of No. 212 Broadway, in the hand and neck with a knife, pleaded guilty and was sentenced to nine months in the Penitentiary. A plea of assault and battery was accepted from Nellie Farrell, who stabbed an associate named Mary Dingwell, of West Houston street, in the hand and inflicted another wound with an oyster-shell. The prisoner was sent to the Penitentiary for six months. Frank Spencer, a negro, living at No. 44 Baxter street, charged with cutting Daniel Gerraghty, living in the same place, with a razor on the 21st of November, on being placed at the bar pleaded guilty. Judge Gildersleeve sentenced him to two years and six months in State Prison. Andrew McGlynn, a stone-cutter, was placed on trial for cutting John Henry Pellew, of No. 593 Eleventh avenue, with a razor, inflicting a dangerous wound on the leg. It appeared that on the 7th inst. Pellew met McGlynn in the apartments of a mutual friend, Miss Rosanna Curry, No. 310 East Thirty-fourth street. McGlynn acted rudely toward Miss Curry, and was remonstrated with by Pellew, whereupon McGlynn attacked the latter, striking him repeatedly, and finally cutting him on the leg with a razor. The jury found McGlynn guilty, and he was sentenced to two years and six months in State Prison. James Brady was charged with firing a loaded revolver at John Hurley, at Thirty-fifth street and First avenue, on the morning of New-Year's Day. Hurley swore that he was attacked without provocation by James Brady and his brother, the former of whom pulled out a revolver and fired at him, but missed. On being cross-examined by counsel for the prisoner, it was shown that Hurley, who had assaulted Brady the previous evening, was the aggressor, and that the latter had only fired his revolver in self-defense. It was also shown that Hurley's testimony was utterly unworthy of belief, he being a disreputable character, who served a year for highway robbery, and had been sent to the Work-house on two previous occasions. The jury promptly acquitted Brady.

COURT NOTES.

David Hyams executed an assignment of his property to William Chuck yesterday, and John R. Hoole made a similar assignment to Charles E. Larned.

In the assignment of William E. Whiteman to Alden Solomons the liabilities are stated to be $3,033 98, and the assets $1,673 94. A bond in $3,000 was ordered of the assignee.

Samuel Pollock was brought before United States Commissioner Shields yesterday, charged with manufacturing cigars without a license, and was held in $250 bail for examination to-day.

After hearing the argument on the application to set aside the verdict of the jury in the case of Plunkett vs. Appleton & Co., Judge Sanford, in the Special Term of the Superior Court, reserved his decision.

Jacobus Schulken, a sailor on board of the Norwegian bark Zeno, was brought before United States Commissioner Osborn yesterday, charged with deserting from that vessel, and also with stealing a watch belonging to the Captain. He was held for examination.

Judge Shipman, in the United States Circuit Court yesterday, rendered a decision in the revenue suit regarding the duties on bristles. He decides that the bristles are distinctive from the hair of the hog, and are therefore liable to the duty of fifteen cents per pound.

Wheeler H. Peckham, the counsel for the people, and John McKeon, the counsel for Peter B. Sweeny, in the $7,000,000 suit against the latter, appeared before Chief Justice Davis yesterday, in order to have elisors selected to draw a struck jury in the case. Decision was reserved.

An order by Judge Barrett was filed in the County Clerk's office yesterday directing Mrs. Lucy D. Fisk, Executrix of James Fisk, Jr., deceased, to pay $791 17 to Thomas F. Hayes, who is the assignee in bankruptcy of Morris Harris. The sum is the amount, with interest and costs, recovered by the latter in an action against Helen J. Mansfield. As the latter obtained a judgment against Mrs. Fisk, the amount of the present judgment will be satisfied out of the former one.

The suit of Edward Devlin against James Gallagher was brought to trial before Judge Van Brunt and a jury in Part II. of the Court of Common Pleas yesterday. It appeared that the defendant had been blasting rocks at Forty-ninth street and the East River on Sept. 17, 1872, and, as is alleged, by his carelessness in not properly guarding the blast, a piece of rock flew out after an explosion and striking the plaintiff broke his arm. He claimed $5,000 damages. The defense was contributory negligence, and a motion to dismiss the complaint on this ground was granted.

A SUIT ON A LIFE INSURANCE POLICY.

The case of Emma Heilbuth against The New-York Life Insurance Company was brought to trial before Judge Speir and a jury in Superior Court, Part II., yesterday. The plaintiff brought the suit as the widow of Edward Heilbuth, to recover on a policy of life insurance for $5,000, obtained by the latter from the defendants. The policy was issued on July 13, 1871, and the installments were regularly paid when they became due. Heilbuth died on March 14, 1874. On presentation of the policy thereafter, by Mrs. Heilbuth, to the company, the payment of the amount was refused and she began the present suit. The defense made by the company is that Heilbuth made untrue answers to the questions put to him in regard to his physical condition at the time when he made the application for the policy. He did not inform the company's officers that he had had rheumatism since his childhood, nor that the Equitable Life Insurance Company had refused to insure him on account of his bodily unsoundness. These evasions or omissions on his part, it is claimed, are sufficient to vitiate the policy. At the beginning of the trial yesterday there was some argument as to the proper person to open the case. This was finally decided in favor of ex-Judge William Fullerton, who represents the defendants. The case is still on.

BARS IN LUDLOW STREET JAIL.

William Watson, an officer of the Ludlow Street Jail, was brought before United States Commissioner Shields yesterday, upon a charge of selling liquors and cigars at that place without a license. It has been pretty generally known that this practice has been carried on at the jail, and that the inmates could always obtain anything they required, providing they were able to pay for it. It is now stated that in the Ludlow Street Jail they have been running two bars—one up stairs, for the better situated of the "boarders," and one down stairs for the benefit of the poorer class of prisoners. It is further stated that a prisoner named Samuel Oppenheimer, confined on charges of fraudulent bankruptcy, has had the supervision of these bars, and has found the employment so lucrative that he has no desire to be released from the confines of the jail. Sheriff Conner testified before the Investigating Committee that the practice had been carried on at the jail, but that he had discontinued it, and the present offense is therefore of recent occurrence. Mr. Watson was held in $1,000 bail by Commissioner Shields for examination to-day, which he furnished, James A. Fleck becoming his bondsman.

SEEKING RESTITUTION.

The trial of the case of Virginia C. Burke against Ira C. Gardner and others was begun before Judge Van Hoesen and a jury in Part I. of the Court of Common Pleas yesterday. The plaintiff, it appears, is the daughter and executrix of Capt. John Alexander, who died on March 26, 1869, in a boarding-house kept by the defendants, where he had been residing for some time previously. The plaintiff claims that her father, who was eccentric in some particulars, had a habit of carrying about with him a package containing about $60,000 of bonds, and had this on his person at the time of his death. The package when examined afterward contained only $8,200 of bonds. Mrs. Burke charges the defendants with taking the remainder, and brings the present suit to compel restitution. The defendants, it is claimed, were very poor before Capt. Alexander's death, but shortly after that event gave indications of suddenly-acquired wealth. The defense is a denial of the statement that the deceased had more than $8,200 in bonds in his possession at the time of his death.

THE DOLAN CASE.

The bill of exceptions in the case of John Dolan, the convicted murderer of Mr. Noe, having been certified to by Judge Barrett, was yesterday filed with Mr. Sparks, Clerk of the Court of Oyer and Terminer. The alias writ of error issued by Judge Noah Davis was also served on Mr. Sparks, directing him to return the bill of exceptions before the Judges of the General Term of the Supreme Court to-day, when the case is to be argued.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, Jan. 19.—In the Court of Appeals, Wednesday, Jan. 19, 1876, the following cases were heard: Nos. 130 and 160.—White's Bank of Buffalo, respondent, vs. Asher P. Nichols, appellant, and White's Bank of Buffalo, appellants, vs. Asher P. Nichols, respondent.—Argued together as one cause by S. H. Somers for the bank, and James A. Allen for defendant. No. 20.—Edwin L. Jones et al., appellants, vs. Elbert Smith, respondent.—Argued by Samuel Hand, of counsel for appellants, and by Robert S. Hale for respondent. No. 133.—Thomas Langley, respondent, vs. Thomas Cornell, appellant.—Argued by S. L. Stebbins, of counsel for appellant, and by J. A. Steele, for respondent. Case still on. Court adjourned.

The following is the day calendar, Court of Appeals, for Thursday, Jan. 20, 1876: Nos. 139, 141, 143, 132, 51, 62, 14, and 15.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

ANOTHER GRANGER CASE—ARGUMENT IN THE HOT SPRINGS CASES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—In the United States Supreme Court the following case was argued to-day:

No. 296.—*Munn and Scott vs. The People of Illinois.*—Error to the Supreme Court of Illinois.—This was another of the Granger cases, involving the same questions of State authority over public enterprises within its limits as those preceding, and the facts of which have been before stated. The plaintiffs in error are the owners of the North-western Elevator, in Chicago, erected in 1862, since which time they have been engaged in the business of receiving and storing grain for hire, and they have been accustomed to fix their own rates of storage, &c., after consultation with other warehouse men in the same business, and till 1871, without the interference of the State, further than to make certain necessary police regulations of a general character applicable throughout the State. In the year last named the Legislature passed a law providing for the licensing of such business, and fixing the maximum rates of charges. The plaintiffs in error refused to take out a license, and continued business as before, and the decision of the State court affirming the authority of the statute over them, they bring the case here, insisting that the State is without authority to fix rates of charges for the use of private property, and altogether without constitutional power to enforce the law in question. The argument was commenced on Friday last and concluded now. J. N. Jewett and W. C. Gandy for plaintiffs in error; James K. Edsall for the State.

The court to-day took up the Hot Springs cases and will be engaged in hearing them for several days. There are four of these cases, the principal one of which, on account of the value of the claim as located, is that of Henry M. Rector. They are all argued together on appeal from the Court of Claims, where the judgment was for the United States. In that court there were five claimants, three of whom sought to recover upon the same title. The first, known as the Percifull title, is represented in the litigation by Mr. Hale, and is founded on the Preemption act of April 12, 1814, and the prior inhabitancy and cultivation of the tract by Percifull. The second, known as the Rector title, is founded on the New-Madrid act of the 17th of February, 1875, and the location of what was known as a New-Madrid certificate by Samuel Hammond and Elias Rector, in 1820. This title is represented in the litigation by Rector, McKay, Gitt, and Russell. The third, known as the Belding title, is founded on the act of May 29, 1830, and the actual possession and cultivation of the tract in that year and on that day by L. Belding. It is represented in the litigation by Gaines and others. In 1812 these springs, then in an unsettled region, began to have a reputation for the healing power of their waters, and were the resort of invalids for the benefit of their health. John Percifull, as claimed, built the great house at the Springs in 1813, and the claimant under this title insists that under the Pre-emption act referred to he has title, in consequence of an earthquake which occurred in 1814 and destroyed the lands of certain settlers in the County of New-Madrid, in the Missouri Territory, the act known as the New-Madrid act was passed in 1817, authorizing persons whose lands had been materially injured to locate the like quantity of land on any of the public lands of the territory, the sale of which was authorized by law. The claimants in each insist that as a matter of fact they complied with all the conditions of law made, and that they are each entitled to the claim set up. If the court shall decide that the title of any of the claimants is valid against the United States it will then have to determine as between them which has the better title. The Government maintains that the earlier titles set up are invalid, because at the time of their inception the Indian title was not extinguished, and title by pre-emption could not be acquired. As to the Rector claim, it is said that it is void, because it is set up under the New-Madrid act, which gave lands, or the pre-emption only to those who had lost lands by the earthquake, and that Elias Rector never had lost lands thus, and was, therefore, not entitled. Also, that the sale of the land preempted by him was not authorized by law as required by the act, because the lands were not surveyed. The building title is said to be void, because the preemption was not made until after the act of 1837, which provides that the Hot Springs "shall be reserved for the future disposal of the United States, and shall not be entered, located or appropriated for any other purpose whatever. The cases although familiar excite a great interest, and the claimants are represented by a great array of counsel. For the Percifull title, F. P. Stanton; for the Rector title, W. H. Carpenter, Albert Pike, R. W. Johnson, John B. Sanborn, and Charles King; for the Belding title, E. W. Mumford and John A. Grow; also, Messrs. Pike, Johnson, and King, who also appear for all the claimants.

On motion of Mr. Jas. McConnell, John H. Kennard, Esq., of New-Orleans, La., was admitted to practice as attorney and counsellor of this court. On motion of Mr. J. A. Garfield, L. D. Woodworth, Esq., of Youngstown, Ohio, was admitted to practice as attorney and counsellor of this court.

No. 545.—Assigned—*B. F. Potts, Governor, &c., et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. William Chumasero and John A. Johnson.*—This cause was argued by Mr. J. A. Garfield, of counsel for plaintiff in error, and by Mr. R. T. Merrick, for the defendants in error.

No. 646.—Assigned—*Henry M. Rector, appellant, vs. The United States.*

No. 692, (Assigned.)—*Sarah Hale, widow, &c., et al., appellants, vs. The United States*; No. 772, (Assigned.)—*William H. Gaines et al., appellants, vs. The United States*; No. 893, (Assigned.)—*John H. Russell, appellant, vs. The United States.*—The argument of these cases was commenced by Mr. F. P. Stanton, of counsel for the appellants, in No. 692.

Adjourned until 12 o'clock to-morrow.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Barrett.

Hayes vs. Mansfield.—I am unwilling to make the order asked for without proper notice to the defendant.

Johnston vs. Brown.—Decree of foreclosure amended.

Brown vs. O'Brien.—Granted for the 28th of January, 1876.

Matter of Carroll.—There ought to be a provision in the order substituting the mortgage for debt, and requiring Roche to give the special guardian, on receipt of the mortgage, an obligation not to sue upon the debt.

Millet vs. Brown.—The issue is forgery. Motion denied.

Motions granted.—Matter of the "Nuns of St. Dominic;" Irving National Bank vs. Winchell.

Bullenkaulp vs. Hadfield.—Proof of service bad.

May vs. Conover.—The notice should have been served upon the Sheriff personally.

Smith vs. Reynolds.—Writ of assistance granted.

Matter of King's Bridge Road.—Order granted for the payment of the money into court.

Matter of Lexington Avenue, &c.—Referred to F. W. Loew to take proof, and report.

Melville vs. Sturges.—Motion granted and Referee appointed.

Southard vs. Walsh.—Undertaking approved and motion granted that lot be released from lien of judgment.

Angel vs. Vander Roest.—Let the defendant's attorney specify in writing each item of the Sheriff's bill to which they object and the grounds of each objection.

Pessels vs. Pessels.—Proof must be much stronger.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Donohue.

Douglass vs. Douglass.—Decree signed.

Chesver vs. Lamar.—Judgment for defendant on demurrer. Opinion.

By Judge Van Brunt.

Hume vs. Hanly et al.—Case settled.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Sedgwick.

Orders settled.—McDonald vs. McDonald et al.; Roussell vs. St. Nicholas Insurance Company; Harper vs. Harper.

By Judge Sanford.

Smith vs. Cantree.—Referee's report confirmed and judgment ordered accordingly.

Hassel vs. Kamak et al.—Referee's report confirmed and judgment of foreclosure and sale.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge J. F. Daly.

Sorensen vs. Sorensen.—Divorce granted to plaintiff.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

By J. F. Daly and Robinson, JJ.

Applications granted on additional proof furnished.—The People, &c. vs. Fine et al.; The People, &c., vs. Arteago et al.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Barrett, J.

Nos.	Nos.
67—Vanderpoel vs. The Mayor, &c.	131—Ullman vs. Haas, &c.
69—French, &c., vs. Klusie.	132—Pickert, &c., vs. Godfrey.
86—Guiterman, &c., vs. Henschel.	34—Gibson vs. Lawrence, &c.
88—Jackson vs. Caldwell.	66—Roebling vs. Duncan.
98—Matter of Potter.	80—Faber, &c., vs. Dodge.
99—Matter of Williams.	82—Brown vs. Eno, &c.
100—Taggart vs. Allman.	90—Kensing vs. Siechert.
120—Levy vs. Curtis.	102—Matter of Redmond, (three motions.)
123—Matter of Atlantic Gunpowder Co.	Call Nos. 103 to 175 inclusive.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Davis, P. J.; Brady and Daniels, JJ.

Nos.	Nos.
96½—Dolan vs. The People, &c.	173—Archer vs. O'Brien, &c.
140—— vs. ——.	178—Mitchell vs. Bunn.
141—— vs. ——.	104—Sanford et al. vs. Cotterill et al.
106—The People ex rel. Floyd et al. vs. Conklin.	105—Crommelin vs. Sandford et al., &c.
117—Hook et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.	110—Moore vs. The Mayor, &c.
129—Prince vs. Conner, &c.	136—The People, &c., vs. N. Y. & S. I. F'ry Co.
156—Whitehead vs. Kennedy.	177—Webster et al. vs. Rackett, &c.
201—Brooks vs. Simon, &c.	114—Dunphy vs. The Mayor, &c.
112—Cahill vs. The Mayor, &c.	134—Matter of Cameron, &c.
168—Hubbard et al. vs. O'Brien, &c.	
171—Dillober vs. Home Life Ins. Co.	

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Donohue, J.

Nos. Demurrers.	
5—Vose vs. Cowdrey et al.	274—Thomson vs. Thompson, et al.
19—Martines vs. Fernandez.	275—O'Connor et al., &c., vs. Hebrew B. O. A. Society.
20—N. Y. S. L. & T. Co. vs. Helmer et al. Law and Fact.	276—Le Baron vs. Long Island Bank.
157—Ingraham vs. Houghtaling.	277—Worthington vs. McLean et al.
166½—Vanderpoel vs. White et al.	278—Langdon vs. Gray.
13—Norman vs. Dynan et al.	279—Same vs. Same.
82—Crocker vs. Washington.	280—Langdon vs. Gray et al.
165—Devan vs. Martin et al.	285—Blackwell et al. vs. Ward.
179—Katlenhorn vs. Katlenhorn et al.	286—Blackwell et al. vs. Armstrong.
202—Harlon vs. Bleecker Street R. R. Co.	287—Blackwell et al. vs. Lamman et al.
232—Mooney vs. Leventrill.	288—Blackwell et al. vs. Frese et al.
238—Feldman vs. Welp et al.	289—Balestier vs. Life A'n of America.
245—Republic Fire Ins. Co. vs. Weaver.	293—Hernandes vs. Lalor et al.
247—Sherwood vs. Sherwood, &c., et al.	294—Steinway et al. vs. Steinway et al.
251—Tribune Ass'n vs. Sun P. Ass'n.	295—Barker vs. Hoff.
255—Grissler et al. vs. Halsted et al.	296—Beach vs. Scott et al.
263—Sinclair, &c., vs. Oakley et al.	298—Fransioli vs. Jones et al.
269—Chambers vs. Katz.	300—Price vs. Price et al.
270—Cruff, &c., vs. Jessurum.	307—Frost vs. Van Loon et al.
271—Leslie vs. Jawerskie.	308—Cameron vs. Agnew.
273—Mercer vs. Duncan et al.	310—Rugen et al. vs. Collins et al.
	41—Ellis vs. Keyes.
	162—Brainerd vs. Manf.'s and B.'s Bank.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.

Held by Van Vorst, J.

Nos.	Nos.
947—Sherman vs. Hoffman et al.	975—Olcott, &c., vs. Maclean et al.
974—Fisk vs. Felt.	979—Davis et al. vs. Costello.
1237—Kleinknecht vs. Conner, &c.	993—Roberts vs. Conner, &c.
1261—Holder et al. vs. N. Y. C. Protectory.	995—Bell vs. Mali et al.
61—Newton vs. Continental Bank.	999—The Mayor, &c., vs. Watson, &c.
789—Fisk vs. Bradley.	1001—McGregor vs. Cosgriff.
718—Wann vs. Ashley.	1007—Brodil vs. Kelly, &c.
1230—G. & S. Tel. Co. vs. Poppenhausen.	1009—McGuire vs. The Mayor, &c.
351—Richardson versus O'Brien, &c.	1011—Drake vs. The Mayor, &c.
876—The Mayor, &c., vs. Genet.	1013—Tonrnado et al. vs. Dowling.
1203—Conkling vs. Hurtin.	1015—Hitchcock vs. McPyke.
1094—Norton vs. Nostrand.	1019—McCrotty vs. McKverty.
781—Van Cleff vs. Paulding.	

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

Held by Westbrook, J.

No. 3994—The People, &c., vs. Tweed et al.

NOTICE.—The jurors accepted in the Tweed case will attend this morning at 10:30 o'clock to be sworn in.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

Held by Lawrence, J.

Nos.	Nos.
1784—Brennan vs. The Mayor, &c.	1673—Corrigan, &c. vs. Shaw.
674½—Brown vs. The Mayor, &c.	4029—Mason vs. The Mayor, &c.
2077—Seaver, &c., vs. The Mayor, &c.	105—Hume vs. The Mayor, &c.
1816—Duffy vs. The Mayor, &c.	1716—Heineman et al. vs. Heard.
2196—Nast vs. The Mayor, &c.	689—Globe Woolen Co. vs. La Salle M. Co.
14—Fitzgerald vs. Kelly, &c.	907—Schwartz et al. vs. Meyers.
2085—Jason vs. Vercelli.	1033—Rodenheimer vs. Boyd.
648—Jackson vs. Walker.	529—First Nat. Bank of S. vs. Dana.
2014—Eneas vs. Herrow.	1809—Moody et al. vs. Pell.
2274—Halliday vs. The Mayor, &c.	743—McLoughlin vs. Rov.
659—Mackay vs. Farmer's M. Ins. Co. of Penn.	1489—Johnson, &c. vs. Erie R. R. Co.
2229—Niedemeyer vs. The Mayor, &c.	1783½—Pawson vs. Francis, &c.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Monell, C. J.

Nos.	Nos.
1811—Ackerman vs. The Mayor, &c.	761—Gentil vs. Brennan, &c.
1675—Gottberg vs. Conner, &c.	967—Chase et al. vs. Connolly.
1742—Whitney Arms Co. vs. Barlow et al.	867—McPherson vs. Small et al.
879—Potts vs. Hyman.	673—Brassington versus Brennan, &c.
863—Dwyer vs. Fowler, Jr.	1395—Pendergast vs. Phillips.
741—Starin vs. Kelly.	787—*Sun* P. & P. Ass. vs. *Tribune* Ass.
709—Weed vs. Mut. Ben. L. Ins. Co.	1361—Billon et al. vs. Masterson.
509—Petrie vs. Poillon.	

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Heldy by Speir, J.

Nos.	Nos.
642—McArdle vs. Koehler.	726—Germania Bank vs. Kilian.
930—Dunphy vs. Erie Railway Co.	956—O'Hagan vs. Dillon.
968—Beach vs. Walker.	958—Same vs. Same.
928—Whitney vs. White.	718—Weeks et al. vs. Manhattan R. E. A.
436—Condon vs. Martin &c.	916—Hagerman vs. Burr.
1218—Sturm vs. Williams.	1326—Bohle, &c. vs. H. B. M. & F. R. R. Co.
862—N. Y. & R. Granite Co. vs. Nolan et al.	1783—Harrison et al. vs. Kirke et al.
584—D. S. Iron Co. vs. Lissberger.	

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Sanford, J.

No.	No.
14—Pursell vs. N. Y. L. Ins. and Trust Co.	25—Daly vs. Wallack.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Van Hoesen, J.

Case on—No. 573—Burke vs. Gardner et al.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Van Brunt, J.

Nos.	Nos.
1302—Streetzer vs. Third Av. R. R. Co.	1288—Krieger vs. Goldsmith.
219—Schwarts versus O'Brien.	1461—Marcerer et al. vs. Eaton Fibre Co.
1203—Morgan vs. Cen. P., N. & E. R. R. R. Co.	1462—Sherwood vs. Strat.
1187—Friede vs. Third Av. R. R. Co.	1463—Engell vs. Grant.
1249—O'Brien vs. Walhig et al.	1464—Jaburg vs. Wendell.
1446—O'Neill vs. The Mayor, &c.	1465—Bixby vs. Drexel.
2000—Wallack vs. Raynor.	1466—Hergues et al. vs. Trumbull.
1259—Borliner vs. Kiet.	1467—Weed vs. Bell.
1263—Koehler vs. Rosenberg et al.	1469—Young vs. Newman.
1308—Hogan vs. The Mayor, &c.	1470—Mabie et al. vs. Harman et al.
1208—Heyman et al. vs. Stevenson.	1471—Clark vs. Dillon et al.
	1472—Hyman vs. Croghan.
	1473—Wood vs. Bearns.
	1474—Le Fevre vs. Kellogg.

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM.

Held by Joseph F. Daly, J.

No. 9—Bruggeman vs. Continental Insurance Co.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned until Feb. 7, 1876.

MARINE COURT—SPECIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Shea, J.

Nos.	Nos.
3814—Ross vs. Cutler.	5456—Winans vs. Friedsam
5975—Stannard vs. Murphy et al.	6158—Stock vs. Meyer et al.
6045—Mitchell vs. Terry, &c.	6209—Roach vs. Conner.
2282—Kelly vs. Underhill.	2995—Spears et al. vs. Schoemmel.
3625—Sherman et al. vs. Marquet.	1206—Bergman vs. Scherer et al.
4425—Johnson vs. Barnett.	1445—Lenone vs. Scherer et al.
4340—Kiernan vs. Mapes, Jr.	3395—Crosby vs. Cole.
	6266—Day vs. Millard.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by McAdam, J.

Nos.	Nos.
3679—Talley vs. O'Neill.	6432—Cox vs. Conner.
3739—Titus vs. Schwind.	6465—Anderson vs. Looram, &c.
5733—Collender vs. Townsend.	6463—Gifford vs. Vanderlind et al.
5849—Sibrecht vs. Shook et al.	6270—Holtz vs. Herr.
5861—Jaehne vs. Geigerman.	3790—Gumbiner vs. Gattsbein.
1079—Mulvey et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.	3791—Gauch vs. Lochner.
6393—Austin et al. vs. Williams et al.	3792—Hess vs. Floyd.
	3794—Lowenberg vs. Bernstein.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Held by Sheridan, J.

Nos.	Nos.
5548—Phillips vs. Arteaga et al.	6311—Denzer et al. vs. Moral et al.
5684—Fitzpatrick vs. Murray.	6403—O'Brien et al. vs. Quinlan.
6222—Hibbler et al. vs. Hum. Iron W.	6333—Caspan vs. Repinski et al.
6241—Green vs. Riker et al.	6497—Rogers vs. Snedecor.
5782—Marzo vs. Griswold.	5606—Regan et al. vs. Cisine.
6247—Bockhorn vs. Fettretch.	5616—H. & G. M'f'g. Co. vs. J. M. K. M'f'g Co.
5388—White et al. vs. Spiegel.	5617—Same vs. Same.
	5450—Haywood et al. vs. Meyers.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Gildersleeve, J.

John McMahon, robbery.	John R. Ball, grand larceny
William McNally, robbery.	James McCann, grand larceny.
John Ryan, rape.	James Rooney, John Mooney, grand larceny.
Francis Ryan, felonious assault and battery.	Jacob Baus, grand larceny.
Walter McNeil, Patrick Connor, burglary.	Henry Eagan, grand larceny.
William Burg, John Neckiviller, burglary.	John Brady, Henry Murphy, grand larceny.
John McAlen, Joseph Cornell, burglary.	Mary Duffy, grand larceny.
George Falk, John Conners, grand larceny.	James Murphy, grand larceny.
Rosanna Boyne, grand larceny.	Felix Kalisz, grand larceny
Joseph Allan, Joseph Warren, grand larceny.	William Martin, James Cullen, false pretenses.
James Ryan, grand larceny	Margaret Ahearn, assault and battery.

SUPREME COURT—ALBANY DISTRICT.

ALBANY, Jan. 19.—The following is the Supreme Court, General Term, day calendar for Thursday, Jan. 20: Nos. 68, 26, 50, 67, 71, 72, 82, 87, 97, 99, 102, 30, 52, 57, 58, 63, 73, and 117.

LIQUOR-DRINKING JURORS.

The San Francisco *Bulletin* of Jan. 12 says: "In an effort made before the Supreme Court to-day to obtain a new trial for a person convicted of a State Prison offense, the counsel claimed that the judgment should be reversed on the ground, among others, that the jury who convicted were permitted to have intoxicating liquor in the jury-room during their deliberations. In the course of his reply Attorney General Hamilton remarked that the jurors in attendance upon a court were discharged during intermission, ordinarily; and from an early day they assembled at the most public places—where gentlemen usually gathered—in saloons and drinking-places; and the habit of drinking at such times on the part of jurors has become sanctified—if such a habit could be sanctified—by an experience of more than thirty years."

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—JAN. 19.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

$5,000 D. of Col. 3.65s. 67	1100 Western Union. 76⅞
10,000 do 67¼	500 do c. 76⅞
2,000 N. W. 1st 107⅛	1500 do 77
100 At. & Pac. Tel. 20½	100 do b3. 77⅛
100 do 20¼	200 Erie Railway 16¼
200 At. & Pac. Pref. 4½	300 do c. 16⅛
300 do c. 4½	100 do 16⅛
20 N. Y. C. & Hud. 108	100 Ohio & Miss Pref. 40¾
500 Pacific Mail 37⅝	100 do 41
2300 do 37¾	2300 Ohio & Miss. 20½
100 do c. 37⅞	700 do 20⅜
100 do 37⅞	500 do c. 20⅝
700 do 38	200 do 20½
100 do c. 37⅞	300 do 20⅝
700 North-western 41⅜	20 do 21
500 do 41	100 Panama 133
100 do 40⅞	100 do 134
600 Lake Shore 66⅝	100 do 135
800 do 66½	500 Union Pacific s3. 69¾
25 do 66⅞	100 do 69⅞
100 do s3. 66⅜	100 do 69⅝
800 do 66¼	500 do 69½
100 do s3. 66⅜	200 Mich. Central 61½
300 do c. 66⅜	340 do 61¼
100 do c. 66¼	100 do c. 61¼
100 do 66⅛	200 do s3. 61½
1000 do 66	300 St. Paul 39¼
500 do s3. 66⅛	200 do 39⅛
1400 do 66¼	600 do 39
1700 do 66⅜	200 do 38⅞
100 do c. 66¼	200 do c. 38⅞
200 do s3. 66⅛	300 do 39
500 do 66¼	100 H. & St. Jo. Pref. 29
500 do 66⅜	200 Han. & St. Jo. 21

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$5,000 U.S. 5-20 C., '65. 116⅞	$1,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '67 b. c. 120⅜
25,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new 118⅜	19,000 do 120½
	2,000 do 12. 120⅜

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$5,000 Mo. 6s, L. bds. 102¾	15 American Exp 59
1,000 Mo. 6s, 1876 100	50 do b.c. 59
1,000 Mo. 6s, 1877 100¼	50 Wells-Fargo Exp. 83
5,000 N. Y. State 7s, Bounty R. 104	1100 Pac. Mail b.c. 38
5,000 N.C. 6s, old J&J. 17½	300 do b3. 38
1,000 N.C. 6s, old A&O. 17½	500 do b60. 38
1,000 N.C. F'g Act '66. 10	2300 do 37⅞
13,000 S.C. 6s, n. non-f. 5	100 do 38
5,000 Tenn. 6s, new. 44	100 do c. 37⅞
5,000 do 44⅛	500 Erie Railway b.c. 16⅛
1,000 Dis. of C. 3.65s. 67⅝	100 do s3. 16
1,000 do 67½	200 do s3. 16⅛
2,000 Brkln. 6s, W.L. 104⅛	100 Mich. Central b.c. 61⅝
1,000 do 104¼	100 do 61¾
5,000 Ches. & Ohio 1st 32½	200 do 62
1,000 L. & W.B. Con. 96½	100 do s3. 61¾
1,000 Am. D.I. Co. 7s. 101	500 L. S. & Mo. So. b.c. 66½
5,000 M. & St. P. 1st, La Crosse D. 99⅞	100 do c. 66½
55,000 M. & St. P., I, & M. Div. 87½	1700 do 66⅝
2,000 do 87¾	1000 do s3. 66½
13,000 M. & St. P., C. & M. Div. b.c. 92	100 do s3. 66⅝
1,000 M. & St. P. C. S. F. 81½	500 do 66¾
4,000 C. B. & Q. C. 7s. 107½	8 do 66⅝
4,000 C. & N. W. Con. 101½	2500 do 66⅞
2,000 do 101¼	100 do c. 66⅞
6,000 C. & N. W. Con. C. Gold bds. 88¼	100 do c. 66¾
15,000 do b.c. 88⅜	800 do 66¾
6,000 M. & Es. 1st C. 106½	300 do 66⅞
8,000 Mor. & Es. bds. of 1900 104	25 do 66¾
5,000 Gal. & Ch. 1st. 107¾	100 Panama b.c. 134¾
1,000 Erie 3d 99½	100 Un. Pac. b.c. s3. 70
2,000 Long D'k bds. 103	100 do 70
10,000 H. & St. Jo. 8s, C. 83¼	100 do 69⅞
3,000 N. Y. C. 6s, '83. 103½	200 do 70
10,000 N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87 s3. 102½	200 Cl. & Pitts. G't'd. 91½
1,000 C.P. & Ash. n.c. 103	600 Ch. & N.W. b.c. b3. 41
3,500 C.P. & Ash., old. 101	300 do 41
10,000 North Mo. 1st. 86⅛	200 do 41⅛
10,000 Ohio & Miss. C. 94¾	300 do 41¼
1,000 C. P. 1st., San Joaquin Br. 93¾	700 do 41⅛
5,000 C. P. 1st, Cal. & Or. Br. b.c. 92	50 do 41
13,000 U. P. 1st 103	900 do 41⅜
2,000 U. P. Sink. F. 94	100 do 41¼
5,000 U. P. 7s, L. G. 101⅛	100 Ch. & N.W. Pf. b.c. 58¾
5,000 P. R. of Mo. 1st 89¾	400 do 59
2,000 do 89⅝	100 Cen. R. of N.J. b.c. 104⅝
2,000 Cl. & Pitts. 4th. 100¾	100 do c. 104¾
1,000 Tol. & Wab. 1st. 85½	400 Ch., M. & St. P. b.c. 39¼
5,000 L.S. Div. bs. b.c. 103	100 do 39⅛
23 Cen. Nat'l Bank 99½	100 do b3. 39⅛
45 German Am. B'k. 79	600 do 39¼
41 Metropolitan B'k. 128	100 do 39⅜
10 B'k of Republic 90	100 do b3. 39⅜
10 do 90¼	100 do 39¼
5 Park Bank 129	100 C., M. & St. P. Pf. b.c. 72¼
200 At. & Pac. T. b.c. s3. 20	300 do 72½
1400 West. U. Tel. b.c. 77⅛	700 do 72⅝
100 do b3. 77¼	400 Tol., Wab. & W. b.c. 4⅞
300 do c. 77¼	100 C., C., C. & I. 61
600 do 77⅛	20 do 61½
100 do 77¼	100 do b.c. 61
100 do b3. 77⅜	40 Morris & Essex 102½
1300 do 77¼	100 Del., Lack. & West. 118¾
100 do b30. 77⅜	250 N. J. South'n. b.c. 1
10 do 77	200 St. L., I. M. & So. b.c. 18⅞
50 do 77⅛	100 H. & St. Jo. b.c. b3. 21
300 do 77¼	400 do 21
	1600 Ohio & Miss. b.c. 20¾
	100 do s3. 20⅞
	600 do 21
	600 do 20⅞
	3650 do 21
	100 do c. 21
	1600 do 21⅛
	1400 do 21¼

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

$41,000 D. of C. 3.65s. 68	500 Lake Shore 66⅞
6,000 Erie 4th 99	300 do s3. 66¾
10,000 Harlem 1st, C. 115¾	100 do s3. 66⅞
2,000 M. & Es. 1st, C. 106½	2100 do s3. 66¾
400 Western Union 77⅛	200 do 66¾
600 Pacific Mail 37⅞	100 do b3. 66¾
800 do 37¾	200 do 66⅝
600 do 37⅝	400 do 66½
800 do 37½	400 do 66⅜
500 N. Y. C. & Hud. 108	1500 do 66¼
50 do 107⅞	200 Mich. Central 61⅞
93 do 107¾	300 do 62
200 do b3. 108	100 North-west s3. 41⅛
15 do 108¼	220 N. J. Central 105
200 do 108	700 Ohio & Miss 21⅜
100 Union Pacific 69⅞	2400 do 21¼
100 Tol. & Wab. b3. 4⅞	2400 do 21⅛
200 do 4⅞	200 do b30. 21¼
100 St. Paul s3. 39¼	300 Erie Railway 16¼
200 do 39⅜	500 do s3. 16¼
100 do 39¼	100 St. L. & Kan. C. s3. 5½
200 St. Paul Pref. 72⅝	100 do 5⅜
100 do b3. 72½	100 At. & Pac. Pref. 4½
500 do 72½	

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2 P. M.

$9,000 U. S. 10-40, R. 118½	$24,000 U.S. 5s, C. '81. 117¾

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$3,000 Mo. 6s, L. bs. 102½	600 U. Pacific b. c. 69½
2,000 N.C. 6s, F. act '68 9½	100 do 69¼
1,000 Alb. & Sus. 1st. 114	100 do 69⅜
20,000 M. & St. P., C. & M. D. b. c. 92	100 do 69½
1,000 M. & St. P., L. C. Div. 99⅞	500 do 69¼
2,000 H. & S. J. 8s, con. 83¼	1200 do 69
5,000 Har. 1st, 7s, C. 115⅞	1000 C. & Pitts. g'd. b.c. 91½
2,000 Erie 3d 100	200 C. & N. W. b. c. 41⅛
6,000 U. P. S. F. b3. 94	400 do 41
1,000 T., P. & W., W.D. 75	200 do b3. 41⅛
500 C. Coal of Md. b.c. 50	200 do b3. 41
800 W. U. Tel. b. c. 77	200 C. & N. W. Pf. b.c. 58¾
100 do c. 77	50 C. R. of N. J. b.c. 105¼
1100 do 77⅛	5 do 105½
800 do 77	60 Chicago & R. I. b.c. 107
25 American Ex. 58½	50 Chi. & Alton. b.c. 103½
20 do b. c. 59	100 C., M. & S. P. b. c. 39⅛
100 U. S. Express. b.c. 61	100 do 39
700 Pac. M. S. S. Co. b.c. 37½	800 do 39⅛
430 do 37⅜	100 do b6. 39⅛
500 do 37½	500 do 39
600 do 37⅝	100 C., M. & S. P. Pf. b.c. 72½
200 do b30. 37¾	200 do 72⅝
400 do 37⅝	30 do 72½
300 do s3. 37½	100 Hannibal & St. Jo. 20⅞
300 do b3. 37⅝	200 H. & St. J. Pf. b.c. 29
1300 do 37½	100 N. J. Southern 1
100 do 37⅜	200 Ohio & Miss. b. c. 21⅛
300 do b3. 37½	225 do 21¼
115 N. Y. C. & H. b. c. 107⅞	1600 do 21⅜
100 do b3. 108	700 do b3. 21½
5 do 108¼	100 do s3. 21⅜
100 Erie R. b. c. u. r. 16⅛	1600 do 21½
100 Mich. Cen. b. c. 61¾	200 do s3. 31½
300 do 62	100 do c. 21⅜
100 do b3. 62	200 do 21⅜
300 L.S. & M.M. So. b.c. 66⅜	100 do b3. 21½
1300 do 66½	65 Morris & E. b. c. 102½
300 do s3. 66⅜	200 St. L., I.M. & S. b.c. 19
	100 do b3. 19

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$25,000 D. of C. 3.65s. 67⅝	200 Michigan Cen. 61¾
30 Fourth Nat. Bk. 92	100 do 61⅝
100 Western U. b3. 77	200 do 61¾
200 do 77	500 Union Pacific 68¾
100 do b60. 77⅛	100 do 69
400 Pacific Mail b3. 37½	300 do 68¾
1800 do 37½	10 do 69¼
700 do 37⅜	100 St. Paul Pf. 72¼
1000 do 37¼	500 North-western 40⅞
600 Erie Railway 16¼	100 do b3. 40⅞
400 Lake Shore 66¼	100 do s3. 30¾
600 do s3. 66⅛	300 do 40¾
1000 do s3. 66	100 do b3. 40⅞
300 do 66	20 Fort Wayne 100¼
500 do s3. 66⅛	300 Ohio & Miss 21⅜
1200 do s3. 66¼	700 do 21½
200 do 66¼	200 do b3. 21⅝
100 do 66⅜	800 do 21⅝
100 do 66½	50 Ohio & M. Pf. b3. 42
700 do 66⅜	200 Kansas Pacific 14¼

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 19—P. M.

The speculation on the Stock Exchange to-day was without special feature. The market was irregular, prices being alternately weak and firm. The transactions amounted to 140,000 shares. Lake Shore, which was the most active stock, sold down to 66, recovered to 66⅞, closing at 66½. Pacific Mail advanced to 38, but afterward lost the improvement and fell off to 37¼, closing at the lowest point. Western Union was firm at 77¼@76⅞. Union Pacific declined from 70 to 68¾. Ohio and Mississippi was active and strong, advancing from 20⅜ to 21⅝, and closing at the highest figure. Panama rose to 135 on transactions of only four hundred shares. North-western and St. Paul were well held at slightly lower quotations. Investment shares were firm, at higher quotations in some instances.

The money market was easier, and late in the day there were free offerings to call borrowers at 3@4 ₱ cent. The bulk of the day's business was at 5@6 ₱ cent. on railway and miscellaneous collaterals, the Government bond dealers being supplied at 4@5 ₱ cent., as of late. The currency movement at the West continues largely in our favor, while the shipments to the South are smaller than for some time past. The amount of National Bank notes received at Washington for redemption to-day was $600,000.

The foreign advices reported the London market slightly lower for Consols at the close, and firm for United States bonds. Among the latter 10-40s advanced to 106¾@107, as against 106⅝@106⅞ at the close yesterday. The other changes were insignificant. The Bank of England lost £10,000 sterling, withdrawn on balance. At the Stock Exchange money is loaning at 4 ₱ cent. on Government securities. The demand for money is reported to be very light but as rates of exchange on the Continent are generally against London, and considerable gold is taken for export, a reduction in the Bank of England rate of discount to-morrow is not expected. The Bank of Prussia has reduced its discount rate to 5 ₱ cent. Foreign Exchange was quiet throughout the day, with $4 84@$4 84½ and $4 88@$4 88½ as the ruling rates for business for long and short sterling respectively. The asking rates of the leading drawers are still $4 85 and $4 89. Gold opened at 112¾, and after remaining some time at that price advanced to 112⅞, at which nearly all the late business was done. On gold loans the rates ranged from 5 ₱ cent. for carrying to flat. At San Francisco to-day $19,690 coin and $23,000 bullion was shipped eastward.

Government bonds were slightly lower on a decreased volume of business. On the 1st and 15th days of February the last two calls issued by the Treasury for the account of the Syndicate mature. The first is for $10,000,000 and the second for $12,785,300, the settlement of which may have an important bearing on the gold and bond markets. It is stated that the Syndicate have disposed of all the 5s of 1881 subscribed for by them. Railroad bonds were in good request and the market continues strong. The dealings were well distributed, the demand being active at the close. In State bonds the largest business was in District Columbia 3.65s, which advanced to 68, and closed at a reaction of ⅜ ₱ cent.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—JAN. 19.

	Tuesday.	Wednesday.
American Gold	112¾	112⅞
United States 5s, 1881, coupon	117⅝	117⅝
United States 5-20s, 1867, coupon	120⅜	120½
Bills on London	$4 84¼@$4 84½	$4 84¼@$4 84½
New-York Central	108⅛	108
Rock Island	107	106⅞
Pacific Mail	37⅝	37¼
St. Paul	39⅛	39⅛
St. Paul Preferred	72⅛	72½
Lake Shore	66⅝	66½
North-western	41⅛	40⅞
North-western Preferred	59	58¾
Western Union	76⅞	77
Union Pacific	70	68¾
Wabash	4¾	4⅞
Delaware, Lack. & Western	118⅞	118⅞
New-Jersey Central	104⅝	105
Panama	132	134¾
Erie	16⅜	16¼
Ohio	20½	21⅝
C., C. & I. C.	4⅝	4¾
Harlem	133½	133½

The extreme range of prices in stocks and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares.
New-York Central	108	108	1,298
Erie	16¼	16⅛	2,800
Lake Shore	66⅞	66	29,925
Wabash	3⅞	4⅞	700
North-western	41⅜	40¾	6,850
North-western Preferred	59	58¾	700
Milwaukee and St. Paul	39⅜	38⅞	5,000
Milwaukee & St. Paul Pref.	72⅝	72	2,390
Pittsburgh	91½	91½	1,200
Del., Lack. and Western	118¾	118	100
New-Jersey Central	105	104⅝	470
Michigan Central	62	61¼	2,840
C., C., C. and I.	61	61	120
Union Pacific	70	68¾	5,325
Hannibal and St. Joseph	21	20⅞	700
Hannibal and St. Joseph Pref.	29	29	300
Ohio and Mississippi	21⅝	20⅜	24,845
Ohio and Mississippi Pref.	41	40¾	250
Panama	135	133	400
Western Union	77¼	76⅞	11,300
Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph	20½	20	400
Pacific Mail	38	37¼	19,500
Atlantic and Pacific Pref.	4½	4½	600
Iron Mountain	19	18⅞	500
Consol. Coal	50	50	500
Kansas and Pacific	14¼	14¼	200
St. L., K. C. and N.	5½	5⅜	200
United States Express	61	61	150
New-Jersey Southern	1	1	350
Total sales			140,078

The following were the closing quotations of Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
United States Currency 6s	123	123¾
United States 6s, 1881, registered	120⅜	120⅝
United States 6s, 1881, coupons	121¼	121¾
United States 5-20s, 1864, registered*	114	....
United States 5-20s, 1864, coupons*	114	....
United States 5-20s, 1865, registered	116⅞	117⅛
United States 5-20s, 1865, coupons	116⅞	117⅛
United States 5-20s, 1865, new, reg	118¼	118½
United States 5-20s, 1865, new, coup	118⅜	118½
United States 5-20s, 1867, registered	120½	120⅝
United States 5-20s, 1867, coupons	120½	120⅝
United States 5-20s, 1868, registered	120½	121
United States 5-20s, 1868, coupons	121½	122
United States 10-40s, registered	118⅛	118⅜
United States 10-40s, coupons	118⅞	119⅛
United States 5s, 1881, registered	116¼	116⅜
United States 5s, 1881, coupons	117⅝	117¾

* Called.

The Sub-Treasurer disbursed in coin $142,000 for interest, and $48,000 for called bonds.

The following table shows the transactions at the Gold Exchange Bank to-day:

Gold cleared	$23,790,000
Gold balances	1,201,060
Currency balances	498,440

The following is the Clearing-house statement:

Currency exchanges	$80,745,771
Currency balances	4,168,354
Gold exchanges	3,917,696
Gold balances	952,985

The following were the bids for the various State securities:

Alabama 5s, '83 30	N.Y. 6s, Gold R., '87. 115
Alabama 5s, '86 30	N.Y. 6s, Gold L'n, '83. 115
Alabama 8s, '86 29½	N.Y. 6s, Gold L'n, '91. 116
Alabama 8s, '88 29½	N. C. 6s, old, J. & J. 17½
Arkansas 6s, F'd 38½	N. C. 6s, old, A. & O. 17½
Ark. 7s, M.O. & R.R. 11	N. C., N. C. R., J. & J. 53
Ark. 7s, Ark. C. R. 11	N. C., N. C. R., A. & O. 53
Connecticut 6s 106	N.C.N.C.R. c. off, J.&J. 42
Georgia 7s, new bds. 108	N.C.N.C.R. c. off, A.&O. 40
Georgia 7s, ind 101	N. C. Fund. Act, '66. 10
Georgia 7s, G. B. 100¾	N. C. Fund. Act, '68. 8¼
Illinois Coup. 6s, '77. 100	N. C. new bs., J. & J. 8¼
Illinois Coup. 6s, '79. 100	N. C. new bs. A. & O. 8
Illinois War Loan 100½	N. C. Sp. T., class 1 3
Kentucky 6s 100½	N. C. Sp. T., class 2 2½
Louisiana 6s 42	N. C. Sp. T., class 3 2½
Louisiana 6s, N. B. 42	Ohio 6s, '81 105½
Louisiana 6s, N.F.D. 42⅛	Ohio 6s, '86 112
Louisiana 7s, Pen 42⅛	S. C. 6s 35¼
Louisiana 6s, L. B. 42⅛	S. C. 6s, J. J. 35
Louisiana 8s, L.B., '75. 42	S. C. 6s, A. & O. 35
Louisiana 8s, 1910 14	S. C. Fund. Act, '66. 35
Michigan 6s, '78-9 103	S. C. L. C., '89, J.&J. 35
Michigan 6s, '83 105	S. C. L. C., '89, A.&O. 35
Michigan 7s, '90 108	S. C. 7s of '88 36
Missouri 6s, due '76. 100	S. C. non-fund. bs 4¾
Missouri 6s, due '77. 100¼	Tenn. 6s, old 45½
Missouri 6s, due '78. 100¼	Tenn. 6s, new bs 44½
Missouri 6s, due '79. 100¼	Tenn. 6s, n. bs, n. s 44¾
Missouri 6s, due '80. 101	Texas 10s of 1876 102
Mo. F. B., due '94-5. 103½	Virginia 6s, old 37
Mo. L.B., d. '81 to '91, 102½	Va. 6s, new bs., '66 37
Mo. A. or Un., d. '92. 102½	Va. 6s, new bs., '67 38
Han. & St. Jo., due '76. 100	Va. 6s, Cons. bs 75
Han. & St. Jo., due '86. 102	Va. 6s, ex. mat. coup. 67¾
Han. & St. Jo., due '87. 102	Va. 6s, Cons. 2d ser. 9
N. Y. Reg. B'ty L'n. 104	Dis. of Col. 3.65s, 1924. 67⅛
N.Y. Coup. B'ty L'n. 104	

And the following for City bank shares:

America 150	Import's' & Trad'rs'. 190
American Exchange. 114½	Mechanics' 138
Central National 99	Merchants' 118
Chatham 136	Nassau 103
City 301	New-York 128½
Commerce 117¼	North America 99
Corn Exchange 135	Park 125
First National 200	People's 95
Fourth National 92	Phenix 90
Gallatin National 128	St. Nicholas 101½
German American 79	State of New-York 105
Hanover 87	

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—JAN. 19.

Telegraphed to Messrs. Randolph, Bickley & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	102¾	103
City 6s, new	107	107⅛
Camden and Amboy Railroad	137	137⅛
Pennsylvania Railroad	55	55⅛
Philadelphia and Reading Railroad	52¾	53
Lehigh Valley Railroad	62⅝	62¾
Catawissa Railroad Preferred	43½	43¾
Philadelphia and Erie Railroad	20⅞	21
Northern Central Railroad	38½	38⅝
Lehigh Navigation	50⅞	51
Lehigh Navigation Gold loan	103	103½

The comparative earnings of the St. Louis, Kansas City and Northern Railway Company were:

First two weeks January, 1876	$122,788 67
Same time in January, 1875	99,124 79
Increase	$33,163 88

We are requested to state that Mr. H. W. Miller, who was mentioned in THE TIMES a few days ago as having failed, is not the gentleman of that name connected with the firm of V. B. King & Co., No. 5 Wall street.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 19.—Cotton—Demand active; Middling, 12⅜c.; Low Middling, 11¼c.; Good Ordinary, 10c.; net receipts, 14,811 bales; gross, 15,543 bales; exports coastwise, 1,959 bales; sales, 11,250 bales; stock, 351,488 bales.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 19.—Cotton easy; Middling, 12¾c.@12⅞c.; Low Middling, 12¼c.@12¼c.; Good Ordinary, 10¾c.; net receipts, 1,856 bales; exports to Great Britain, 3,606 bales; sales, 1,000 bales; stock, 59,443 bales.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Jan. 19, 1876.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce at this port since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs	5	Oil-cake, pkgs	1,126
Bees-wax, pkgs	4	Pork, pkgs	675
Cotton, bales	5,432	Beef, pkgs	38
Cotton-seed Oil, bbls	50	Cut-meats, pkgs	2,484
Dried Fruit, pkgs	16	Cut-meats, pcs	1,384
Eggs, bbls	1,584	Grease, pkgs	111
Flour, bbls	17,120	Lard, pkgs	685
Wheat, bushels	61,900	Lard, kegs	95
Corn, bushels	74,003	Stearine, pkgs	6
Oats, bushels	11,800	Butter, pkgs	3,260
Malt, bushels	1,680	Cheese, pkgs	3,272
Barley, bushels	37,000	Tallow, pkgs	91
Grass-seed, bags	394	Dressed Hogs, No	651
Beans, bbls	263	Pea-nuts, bags	200
Peas, bushels	1,280	Pecans, pkgs	42
Corn-meal, bbls	100	Rice, pkgs	212
Corn-meal, bags	305	Sugar, (N. O.,) hhds	431
B. W. Flour, pkgs	264	Starch, bxs	1,987
Hops, bales	333	Tea, half-chests	12
Hides, No	630	Tobacco, hhds	128
Hides, bales	969	Tobacco, bxs. and cs.	341
Leather, sides	8,525	Whisky, bbls	538
Moss, bales	12	Wool, bales	206
Molasses, (N.O.,) bbls	2,714	Skins, bales	213
Spirits Turp., bbls	365	Istle, bales	20
Resin, bbls	1,228		

COTTON—Has been in light demand for early delivery, at unaltered quotations....Ordinary quoted at 9½c.; Low Middling, 12¼c.@12½c.; Middling, 13c.@13 3-16c....Sales were officially reported for prompt delivery of 398 bales, (of which 117 bales were on last evening,) including 114 bales to shippers and 284 bales to spinners....Less activity has been reported for forward delivery at a shade easier rates....Sales have been reported since our last of 19,500 bales, (of which 5,700 bales were on last evening and 13,800 bales to-day,) with 800 bales on the calls, on the basis of Middling, with January options closing at 12 15-16c.@12 31-32c.; February, 13 1-32c.@13 1-16c.; March, 13 9-32c.@13 5-16c.; April, 13½c.@13 17-32c.; May, 13 23-32c.@13¾c.; June, 13 29-32c.; July, 14 1-16c.@14 3-32c.; August, 14 5-32c.@14 3-16c., showing a decline of 1-32c. ₱ lb., closing dull....The receipts at this port to-day were 5,432 bales, and at all the shipping ports were 27,984 bales, against 21,559 bales same day last week; and thus far this week 101,367 bales, against 112,228 bales same time last week....The receipts at all the shipping ports since Sept. 1, 1875, have been 2,743,788 bales, against 2,362,604 bales the corresponding time in the preceding Cotton year....Consolidated exports (four days) to Great Britain from all the shipping ports, 40,238 bales; to the Continent, 7,701 bales; stock in New-York, 145,382 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 845,081 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—A moderate demand has been reported for State and Western Flour at generally unchanged prices, with the main call for Minnesota Patent Extras and City Mill product, also for lines of good to choice shipping Extras, which have been offered with reserve at current rates. A few lots of Minnesota Extras were reported as having been sold at a slight improvement, but this feature was exceptional. Better qualities of unsound rather more sought after. Sales have been reported since our last of 12,500 bbls. of all grades, including unsound lots at $4 10@$6 25, chiefly at $5 25@$6 25, the latter for unsound family Extras; very inferior to choice No. 2 Flour at $3 25@$4 10, mostly at $3 75@$4 for the better qualities, and $3 25@$3 35 for very poor; poor to very choice Superfine and Western at $4 25@$4 65, chiefly at $4 25@$4 50, with some fancy brands quoted at higher rates; inferior to very choice Extra State, $4 90@$5 35, chiefly at $5 15@$5 35; choice to fancy do., $5 35@$5 85; City Mills Extra, $5 15@$6 75, chiefly at $5 85@$6 25; poor to very choice shipping Extra Western at $4 85@$5 35, chiefly at $5 10@$5 35; round-hoop Ohio at $4 85@$5 35 for small lots and lines, and trade and family Extras within the previous range. Included in the sales have been 5,700 bbls. shipping Extras on the basis of our quotations, in part Minnesota Patent Extras at $7 75@$8 50....Southern Flour in fair demand, at about previous figures; sales, 1,900 bbls....Rye Flour unchanged; 330 bbls. sold, mostly at $5@$5 30 for Superfine....Corn-meal as last quoted, on sales equal to 450 bbls....Buckwheat Flour very quiet; choice Pennsylvania sold at $2 15 ₱ 100 lb.

GRAIN—A very dull market has been reported to-day for all kinds of Wheat. Advices of a failure at Liverpool tended to check business. Spring Wheat offered more freely, holders showing more eagerness to realize. No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, in store, quoted as offered at $1 22, without leading to business. Winter Wheat quoted comparatively firm in the instance of the best samples, particularly of Red and Amber Western, but very quiet. Sales have been reported of only small lots of New-York No. 1 White at $1 50; do. No. 2 at $1 44; New-York No. 3 Spring at $1 11; (five car loads, taken for milling;) and rejected and inferior Spring at 97c.@$1....Corn has been again quite active, opening a shade lower, but closing rather steadier. The export demand has been good, largely for new Mixed Western, New-York inspection, and old Mixed Western, afloat....Sales have been reported since our last of 131,000 bushels at 62½c.@63c., chiefly at 62¾c., for new Mixed Western, New-York inspection, closing firmly at 62¾c., afloat; 62c.@62¾c. for new Low Mixed do.; 60c.@63c. for ungraded new Mixed Western, car lots; 56c.@56½c. for "no grade," New-York inspection, afloat; 63c.@63½c. for new Yellow Western; 69c.@70c. for good to prime old Mixed Western, afloat; 64c. for poor do., afloat; 67½c. for fair old do., (4,200 bushels,) in store; 63c.@64c. for new Yellow and White Southern; 50c.@54c. for unsound and unmerchantable, mostly at 54c. for unmerchantable....Rye, Buckwheat, Peas, and Malt about as last quoted....Barley dull and heavy; 7,500 bushels Canada West, ungraded, sold at $1 10, reported as about equal to No. 3. The boat-load of No. 2 Bay, mentioned in our last, was sold at $1 20 ₱ bushel....Oats have been quoted about steady, on a moderate inquiry, with sales reported of 37,000 bushels at 46c. for fair No. 2 Chicago; 48c.@48½c. for Light Mixed, New-York inspection, (car lots;) 48c.@51c. for White Western, mostly at 48c.@50c. afloat; 51c. for prime White State; 45c. for No. 3 New-York, and 42½c. for "no grade." Hay, Straw, and Feed essentially unchanged....Cloverseed strong and wanted; offerings of best samples very limited; choice State quoted at 14c. ₱ lb., with sellers claiming rather higher rates; one car sold to arrive on private terms.

NAVAL STORES—Resin dull at yesterday's figures....Spirits Turpentine in fair request, with merchantable quoted at 37c.@37½c.; sales, 200 bbls., part at 37¼c., and 100 bbls., New-York pkgs., at 38c. ₱ gallon.

OIL-CAKE—Has been moving rather slowly, with Western, in bags, quoted at $45, currency; City quoted (nominal) at $41@$41 50, gold.

PETROLEUM—Dull and quoted easier in price....Crude very quiet; quoted at 7⅞c., in bulk, and 11c., in shipping order, for early delivery....Refined inactive, with early delivery quoted at the close 13⅞c.@14c.....Refined, in cases, 18c.@19½c....Naphtha, 8¾c.@9½c.....Refined Petroleum, at Philadelphia, early delivery, quoted at the close 13¾c.@13⅞c.....At Baltimore, for early delivery, 13¾c.@13⅞c.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in comparatively limited demand at about previous prices....Sales for early delivery have been reported of 150 bbls. new Western Mess at $20 85@$21, closing at $20 75 for uninspected, and $21 for inspected....Western Prime Mess quoted at $19 75@$20; City do., $21 75@$22; Extra Prime, $16 ₱ bbl.; sales, 50 bbls. old Extra Prime at $15....And for forward delivery, Western Mess, January or February options, quoted at $20 95@$21; March at $21@$21 05, and April at $21 05....Dressed Hogs quiet, with City quoted at 8⅝c.@9⅛c. for heavy to light, (the heavy averages pressed for sale,) ₱ lb.....Western Hogs at 8½c.@8¾c. ₱ lb....Cut-meats in less request at former prices....Sales have been reported of 5,000 lb. Rib Bellies at 12c.; 25 bxs. Rib Bellies and 140 bbls. Pigs' Tongues on private terms; also, sundry small lots of City bulk stock within our range....Bacon has been lightly dealt in, in the local market, at unchanged quotations....City Long Clear at 11⅛c.@11⅜c.; Western Long Clear at 11c., delivered....Sales have been reported of 75 bxs. City Long Clear, for the West Indies, at 11⅜c.; a small lot of Western Long Clear at 10⅞c., from dock; 50 bxs. Short Clear at 11⅜c. And for Western delivery 100 bxs. Short Clear at 10⅝c., and 1,500 bxs., including Long and Short Clear, at 10⅝c., and Short Rib at 10⅜c....Western Steam Lard quoted a shade cheaper, on a restricted business, for early delivery. Western advices unfavorable....Of Western Steam, for early delivery here, sales have been reported of 350 tcs. prime at 12 13-16c.@12⅞c., closing at 12 13-16c....And for forward delivery an active business has been reported in Western steam at lower figures; sales have been made of 4,750 tcs., February options, at 12 13-16c.@12⅞c., closing with 12 13-16c., bid; 3,000 tcs., March, at 13c.@13 1-16c., closing at 13c., bid, and 1,000 tcs., April, at 13 3-16c.@13 7-32c., closing at 13 3-16c....A very light inquiry has been noted for City Lard which has been quoted weaker, with sales reported of small lots of City Steam and Kettle at 12¾c., and small lots of No. 1 do. at 12½c.@12¼c. ₱ lb....Refined Lard has been inactive, with sales reported of only small lots for the Continent at 13⅛c., and 300 tcs. for the West Indies at 12⅝c....Beef, steady; sales, 175 bbls....Of Beef Hams, 40 bbls. choice Western sold at $24....Butter and Cheese without further important change....Fresh Eggs quoted down to 22c.@26c. for good to very choice, on free offerings and a moderate demand....Tallow has been moderately sought after at rather easier prices, with sales of 100,000 lb. prime at 9¼c....Best City quoted at 9¼c.@9⅜c. ₱ lb....Stearine dull for early delivery, with prime Western, in tcs., quoted at 13c.@13⅛c.; choice City, 13¼c. ₱ lb. Sales, 10,000 lb. choice, "out of town" stock, at 13½c. ₱ lb....Of Linseed-oil, 4,000 gallons sold at 61c. ₱ gallon.

SALT—Has been quite moderately sought after, with Liverpool Ground quoted at from $1@$1 10; Liverpool Fine at $1 40@$2 50, from store; Turk's Island, in bulk, 25c.@26c.; St. Martin's, 30c.

SALTPETRE—Crude has been in very light demand at 5½c.@5¼c., gold.

TEAS—Dull at former rates; sales, 300 half-chests Green and 600 half-chests Japan on private terms.

WHALEBONE—Has been in rather more demand at $1 15@$1 16, gold, for Arctic, and $1 05, gold, for South Sea.

WHISKY—Dull and lower; sales 50 bbls., before 'Change, at $1 11; and 50 bbls., on 'Change, at $1 10 ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Berth room has been in fairly active demand at about previous rates, chiefly for Grain, Flour, and Provisions. Chartering business moderate; quotations essentially unchanged. Demand mainly for vessels for Grain, Petroleum, Cotton, and Lumber....For Liverpool, the engagements reported since our last have been, by sail, 100 pks. Tallow, reported at 27s. 6d.; 200 tons Oil-cake reported on private terms; and by steam, 56,000 bushels Grain at 8d. ₱ 60 lb.; 1,000 bbls. Flour at 3s. ₱ bbl.; 1,200 pks. Provisions (Lard and Bacon) at 35s.; 100 hhds. Tallow at 35s. ₱ ton; 200 bbls. Apples and 75 pks. Tobacco on private terms; 30 tons Leather part at 50s. ₱ ton; and by steam, from New-Orleans, (of through freight,) 2,100 bales Cotton, reported on the basis of 19-32d. ₱ lb.; and by steam from Chicago, (of through freight,) 4,000 pks. Bacon and Lard, on the basis of 75c. via Portland, and 80c.@85c. via New-York, Boston, or Philadelphia, ₱ 100 lb. Also a British bark, 487 tons, with Deals and Birch, from St. John, (reported as chartered there,) at 85s. and 41s. 3d....For London, by sail, 500 bbls. Resin at 2s. 6d. ₱ 280 lb.; and, by steam, 24,000 bushels Grain at 8d. ₱ 60 lb.; and 150 bales Hops (via Liverpool) on private terms....For Glasgow, by sail, 3,000 bbls. Flour at 3s. 3d. ₱ bbl., and by steam, 800 pks. Provisions, part reported at 35s.@37s. 6d. ₱ ton; also, an Italian bark, 588 tons, placed on the berth, hence, for general cargo....For Bristol, by sail, a small lot of Flour at 3s. 3d ₱ bbl., and 100 tons Oil-cake, reported at 37s. 6d ₱ ton; also, an Austrian bark, 556 tons, hence, with about 2,500 quarters Grain at 6s. ₱ quarter, and 2,000 bbls. Flour at 3s. ₱ bbl.; a British brig, 289 tons, hence, with Slate (as bulk of cargo) at 22s. 6d. ₱ ton; and Flour (to fill up) at 3s. ₱ bbl.; and an Italian bark, 450 tons, hence, with Slate at 25s. ₱ ton, and Flour at 3s. ₱ bbl. The export movement in Slate has been recently quite liberal.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Jan. 19, 1876.

Trade opened slow on this forenoon at ¼c. off on our last quotations. At Sixtieth Street Yards Beeves sold at 9¼c.@13c. ₱ lb., weights 6½ to 11½ cwt. At Harsimus Cove sales were 9½c.@12½c. ₱ lb., weights 5½ to 11 cwt. From 54 to 58 lb. has been allowed to the cwt. net. Milch cows in moderate demand at $55@$75 ₱ head, Calves included. Smooth quality Veals free of sale at 9c.@11c. ₱ lb. Grass Calves in fair demand, yet generally held on sale. Sheep slow at 5c.@7¼c. ₱ lb. Lambs not quoted. Live Hogs sold at 7c. ₱ lb. City Dressed opened weak at [illegible] ₱ lb. Western Dressed slow at 8½c.@9c. ₱ lb.

SALES.

At Sixtieth Street Yards—T. C. Eastman sold for self 69 common Illinois Steers at 10½c. ₱ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.; 64 common Illinois Steers at 10½c. ₱ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.; 64 common Illinois Steers at 10½c. ₱ lb., weight 7 cwt., strong; 64 Illinois Steers, from fair to good, from 11c.@12½c. ₱ lb., weight 7½ cwt., scant; 32 good Illinois Steers at 12c. ₱ lb., weight 7½ cwt., strong; 18 good Illinois Steers at 12½c. ₱ lb., weight 7¾ cwt.; 60 good Illinois Steers at 12½c. ₱ lb., weight 8 cwt., scant; 14 choice Illinois Steers at 13c. ₱ lb., weight 9 cwt., scant. D. Waixel sold for Morris & Waixels 128 common Illinois Steers at 10½c. ₱ lb., weight 6½ cwt.; 80 fair Illinois Steers at 11½c. ₱ lb., weight 7¼ cwt. F. Samuels sold for Morris & Waixels 69 generally fair Illinois Steers at 10⅝c. ₱ lb., with 50c. on ₱ head, weight 6½ cwt. Burchard & Merritt sold for A. N. Monroe 49 Illinois Steers, from common to fair, from 10½c.@11c. ₱ lb., weight 6½ cwt.; 25 generally good Illinois Steers at 11½c. ₱ lb., with $1 on ₱ head, weight 8 cwt.; held on sale 49 Illinois Steers. T. Gillis sold for S. Sidner 48 fair Ohio Steers at 11c. ₱ lb., with a fraction off, weight 7¼ cwt. R. Knowlton sold 8 State Oxen at 9¼c. ₱ lb., weight 9 cwt.; 12 State Oxen at 10½c. ₱ lb., weight 9½ cwt., scant; 2 State Oxen at 10¾c. ₱ lb., weight 11½ cwt.; 2 State Oxen at 11c. ₱ lb., weight 9 cwt.; 3 State Veals, weight 140 lb. ₱ head, at 10c. ₱ lb. Hume & Elliott sold 34 Ohio Sheep, weight 2,810 lb., at 6¼c. ₱ lb.; 167 Ohio Sheep, weight 14,020 lb., at 6¾c. ₱ lb.; 182 Ohio Sheep, weight 16,890 lb., at 6¾c. ₱ lb.; 181 Ohio Sheep, weight 17,590 lb., at 6⅞c. ₱ lb.; 188 State Sheep, weight 16,770 lb., at 6½c. ₱ lb.; 342 Michigan Sheep, weight 35,820 lb., at 7¼c. ₱ lb.; 3 State Veals, weight 420 lb., at 10½c. ₱ lb.; 1 State Veal, weight 168 lb., at 11c. ₱ lb.

At Forty-eighth Street Sheep Market—J. Kirby sold 209 State Sheep, weight 15,500 lb., at 6c. ₱ lb.; 81 State Sheep, weight 7,650 lb., at 6¾c. ₱ lb.; 185 State Sheep, weight 17,740 lb., at 6⅞c. ₱ lb. S. McGraw sold 3 State Veals, weight 390 lb., at 9½c. ₱ lb.; 2 State Veals, weight 255 lb., at 11c. ₱ lb.

At Fortieth Street Hog Yards—T. H. Reid sold 107 Ohio Hogs, weight 20,110 lb., at 7⅛c. ₱ lb.

At Harsimus Cove—Coney & McPherson sold for Myers & Co. 29 Ohio Steers and Oxen, mixed, at 10c.@12½c. ₱ lb., weights 6 to 11 cwt.; for S. Hope 33 common Virginia Steers at 10½c. ₱ lb., weight 6½ cwt.; for F. Frank, 18 Ohio Steers, from fair to good, from 11½c.@12½c. ₱ lb., weight 7¼ cwt. B. & H. Westheimer sold for Joseph & Co. 69 common Indiana Steers at 10c. ₱ lb., weights 6½ to 6¾ cwt.; for W. Ball & Co., 33 common Illinois Steers at 10c. ₱ lb., weight 6½ cwt.; 35 Illinois Oxen at 9½c. ₱ lb., weight 8 cwt. W. E. Dudley sold for Post & Gillespie 59 poor Missouri Steers at 9½c. ₱ lb., weight 5½ cwt. S. W. Sherman sold for S. W. Allerton 34 common Illinois Steers at 10¼c.@10½c. ₱ lb., weight 6¼ cwt.; 17 generally fair Illinois Steers at 10¾c. ₱ lb., weight 6½ cwt.; 17 Illinois Steers, from common to fair, from 10½c.@10¾c. ₱ lb., weight 6¼ cwt.; 53 Illinois Steers, from common to fair, from 10¼c.@11¼c. ₱ lb., weight 6½ cwt. C. Kahn sold for Kahn & Furst 93 Kentucky Steers, from common to fair, 10c.@12½c. ₱ lb., weight 7½ cwt.; 16 common Kentucky Steers at 10½c. ₱ lb., weight 6½ cwt.; for L. Brown, 17 common Kentucky Steers at 10c. ₱ lb., weight 6 cwt.; for H. Kahn, 62 Kentucky Steers, from common to good, from 10c.@12c. ₱ lb., weight 7 cwt. Martin, Fuller & Co. sold for selves 57 poor Missouri Steers at 9¾c. ₱ lb., weighs 5½ cwt.; 70 common Missouri Steers at 10¼c. ₱ lb., weight 6½ cwt.; 34 generally fair Missouri Steers at 10¾c. ₱ lb., weight 7 cwt. M. Goldschmidt sold for Klopfer & Co. 33 generally poor Missouri Steers at 9½c.@10c. ₱ lb., weight 6 cwt.; 51 common Missouri Steers at 10c.@10½c. ₱ lb., weight 6 cwt.; 15 fair Missouri Steers at 11¼c. ₱ lb., with $1 off ₱ head, weight 7¼ cwt.; for Saddler, Havens & Co., 53 generally fair Illinois Steers at 10¾c. ₱ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.; 18 common Illinois Steers at 10½c. ₱ lb., weight 6¼ cwt.; for Bennett & Co., 15 fair Illinois Steers at 11¼c. ₱ lb., weight 8¼ cwt., scant; for I. Frank, 14 generally good Ohio Steers at 10¾c. ₱ lb., weight 7¼ cwt.; for M. Ulman, 17 poor Illinois Steers at 9¾c. ₱ lb., weight 5½ cwt., strong. P. Lerch sold 191 Michigan Sheep, weight 15,330 lb., at 6¾c. ₱ lb. Kase & Pidcock sold 457 Illinois Sheep, weight 42,270 lb., at 6⅝c. ₱ lb.; 266 Illinois Sheep, weight 26,910 lb., at 6⅞c. ₱ lb.; 192 Indiana Sheep, weight 16,370 lb., at 6¼c. ₱ lb.; 150 Kentucky Sheep, weight 17,480 lb., at 7¾c. ₱ lb.; 190 Ohio Sheep, weight 17,050 lb., at 6¾c. ₱ lb.; 101 Pennsylvania Sheep, weight 9,250 lb., at 6½c. ₱ lb.; 182 Pennsylvania Sheep, weight 16,170 lb., at 7c. ₱ lb.

RECEIPTS.

Fresh arrivals for yesterday and to-day at Sixtieth Street Yards: 799 head of horned Cattle, 13 Cows, 208 Veals and Calves, 1,297 Sheep and Lambs.

Fresh arrivals for yesterday and to-day at Forty-eighth Street Sheep Market: 391 Sheep, 4 Cows, 8 Veals.

Fresh arrivals at Fortieth Street Hog Yards for yesterday and to-day: 3,812 Hogs, 551 Sheep.

Fresh arrivals for yesterday and to-day at Harsimus Cove: 1,678 head of horned Cattle, 3,476 Sheep, 2,341 Hogs.

Gross arrivals at Weehawken Yards for week ending Jan. 17, 1876: 255 head of horned Cattle, 2,867 Sheep and Lambs, 251 Veals and Calves, 7,390 Hogs, 17 Horses.

BUFFALO, Jan. 19.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, 35 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 6,123 head, or 419 cars, (199 cars through consignments, balance on sale here,) against 171 cars same time last week, (difference in the run of the week thus far 248 cars more,) 428 cars same week last year. The market yesterday was, late in the day, slow and prices weaker. This morning the market is very dull; only 25 cars disposed of. Eastern market reports unfavorable; dealers refuse to buy even at a concession on the opening quotations of the week; some lots still unsold, and will probably be shipped East to-morrow in first hands; sales of Illinois Steers, averaging 1,092, 1,147, and 1,415 lb., at $5, $5 25, and $6; Indiana Steers, averaging $25, 1,171, and 1,200 lb., at $4 19, $5 10, and $5 35; Texas Steers, averaging 861 lb., at $4 10; Ohio Steers, averaging 1,214 lb., at $5 10; Michigan Steers, averaging 1,079 lb., at $5 1...Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 2,400 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 14,000 head, against 15,000 head for the same time last week, and 22,800 head for the same week last year. The market opened dull and slow, Eastern dealers having supplied themselves yesterday; eight cars of fresh arrivals were on sale to-day, only four of which were disposed of, hardly sufficient transactions for marketable quotations; salesmen rate the market a full ¼c. off the opening quotations of the week. Sales of Michigan Sheep, averaging 89 lb., at $4 90; 109 lb. at $6 37½; Ohio do., averaging 82 lb., at $5 30; 98 lb., at $5 62½; Canada Sheep, averaging 130 lb., at $6; Lambs, averaging 90 lb., at $7. Hogs—Receipts to-day, 3,100 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 16,700 head, against 19,500 head for the same time last week, and 16,200 head for the same week last year; the market was dull and slow; sales, 900 head Yorkers at $7 20@$7 30, mostly at $7 25; 500 head Heavy Hogs at $7 25@$7 30; 20 cars of all kinds unsold.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 19.—Cattle—The market during the early part of the week was fairly active and prices were a shade higher, but toward the close became dull and prices declined ⅛c.@¼c.; sales of the very best at 6c.@7½c.; first quality at 5c.@6c.; medium or good fair quality, 4½c.@5c.; ordinary thin Steers, Oxen and Cows, at 3½c.@4c., most of the sales being at 4½c.@5½c. ₱ lb.; receipts, 1,893 head; sales, 1,444 head. Hogs have been less active, and prices are ⅛c. lower, with a tendency still downward; range, 9¼c.@10c. ₱ lb.; receipts, 8,266 head. Sheep have been quiet, and prices are a shade easier; range, 4½c.@7c. ₱ lb.; receipts, 3,364 head.

CHICAGO, Jan. 19.—Cattle—Receipts, 2,509 head; under colder weather the market was a shade higher than yesterday and active; Butchers' sold at $2 75@$4, shipping at $4@$4 75, best at $5@$5 25, and medium Steers at $4 75@$5; shipments, 1,000 head. Hogs—Receipts, 19,000 head; active, strong, and 10c.@15c. higher; sales of Packers at $7 10@$7 25; light Bacon grades at $7 15@$7 30, mainly at $7 25; Western grades, $7 35@$7 40; shipments, 1,850 head. Sheep—Receipts, 1,600 head; active; sales of common to choice at $4@$5 50.

PRINTING CLOTHS MARKET.

PROVIDENCE, Jan. 19.—Printing Cloths continue dull and nominal at 4⅛c., thirty days, for 64x64.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

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The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JAN. 20, 1876.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Married in Haste.—Mr. Lester Wallack, Miss Ada Dyas.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—Pique.—Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. D. H. Harkins, Miss Fanny Davenport.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—Rose Michel.—Mr. C. R. Thorne, Jr., John Parselle, Miss Rose Eytinge.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—Julius Cæsar.—Mr. Lawrence Barrett, Mr. F. C. Bangs, Mr. E. L. Davenport.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—Les Femmes Terribles, (French Drama)—Mr. Paul Jaquet.

EAGLE THEATRE.—Harlequin: Demon Statue, (Pantomime and Transformation).

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—Nimble Nip—(Christmas Pantomime.)

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—Dramatic Performance—Curiosities—Afternoon and evening.

COLOSSEUM.—Grand Spectacle Diorama of the Prussian Siege of Paris. Afternoon and evening.

TONY PASTOR'S NEW THEATRE.—Novelty and Variety Entertainment—Tony Pastor.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—Burlesque, Songs, and Negro Conicalities—Birch, Wambold, Backus.

PARISIAN VARIETIES.—Vaudeville and Novelty Entertainment.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Fancy Dress Ball of the Cercle Français de l'Harmonie.

CHICKERING HALL.—Concert of English Glees—Miss Henrietta Beebe, Mr. J. R. Nilsen, and others. At 3:45—Lecture by Mrs. Anna E. French, M. D.—"Maladies of American Women."

NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of The Times *is at No. 1,257 Broadway, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets. It is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of* The Times *for sale. Dealers supplied at 4 A. M.*

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

We seldom remember a more harmonious meeting of New-York Republicans than that which was held in this City on Tuesday evening, for the organization of the Republican Central Committee. There was but one protest sent in, and that was on a very simple matter. Mr. Jacob M. Patterson, the newly-elected President of the committee, is a most competent man for the post, and will be able to render much useful service to the party. We beg our friends in the interior of the State to understand that the party in this City was never in a more satisfactory and healthy condition than it is to-day. Its leaders and chiefs were never more respected, never less open to injurious attacks. We shall be able to give a good account of ourselves next Fall. Our Republican allies elsewhere may remember that we made the same promise last Fall, and was it not kept? Did not we in this City achieve a great deal more than was promised? John Kelly and Tammany Hall were smitten hip and thigh—a result which scarcely any one dared to hope for a month before the election, and which thousands of Republicans, as well as Democrats, did not anticipate down even to the last moment. The Kelly organs have never ceased to moan and groan over it ever since. Next Fall we shall be in a condition to do quite as well, and we hope our friends in the State will give us a heartier backing than they did last November. Let them make as good preparations for the contest as our sagacious and active leaders have done and are doing here, and the beloved Democrats will need nothing more from our hands next November than a decent funeral and a homely epitaph.

The following gem of literature is from the Springfield *Republican*:

"It is beginning to dawn upon the more intelligent organs that a gentleman by the name of Tilden is pretty likely to be the Democratic candidate for President next year, and that he will be a hard man to beat. There is solemnity in the reflection, indeed, and it grows solemner the more it is reflected on."

Mr. Tilden will probably grow "solemner" when he reads this latest "blast" from the "bugle" of the great Nominator. The vigilant Bowles "growed solemner," so to speak, when he sung the *Heart Bowed Down*, at Cincinnati, in a voice broken by his sobs, and since then he has effectually killed off every candidate whom he has nominated—as witness the sad case of Mr. Charles Francis Adams. The plant which the melancholy warbler of Springfield seeks to nourish is sure to die. If the Governor of this State has a wish on the subject, we should say that it would be that a party by the name of Bowles would keep his hands carefully off a gentleman by the name of Tilden until the next election is over.

There is certainly no dearth of talk in the House at this session of Congress. The Centennial Appropriation bill was debated yesterday by half a dozen speakers. Eighteen more propose to give their views on the subject as soon as they can secure their turn to speak. The discussion takes a wide range, and there is danger that the whole civil war will be fought over again, as it was during the Amnesty debate. Mr. Holman, for example, did not take much interest in the proceedings until he heard something about State rights, whereupon he put his name down for a speech on the bill. It is to be regretted that a simple proposition to give money for the celebration of the National Centennial should be the occasion for setting loose such a flood of speech. But it is now apparent that much eloquence on national affairs will be poured out before the weightier business of Congress can be reached.

Quite naturally, the House Committee on Foreign Affairs is inclined to resent the serious inroads on its work which the Appropriation Committee has made. The last-named committee politely asked the cooperation of that on Foreign Affairs in framing the usual Appropriation bill; but, finding that the members of that committee had actually been talking to Secretary Fish about the measures to be brought before the House, Mr. Randall and his associates sent their bill to the printer without waiting to hear anything more. Mr. Randall, we take it, does not dare go near the Secretary of State lest he shall discover to his surprise that the Secretary "knows all about the affairs of the department." One of the Democratic members has already been astonished in this way, and it would not be safe for another to have a similar experience. The new rule is an admirable device to increase the importance of the Appropriation Committee. When it has gone through all of the committee-rooms of the House taking charge of the entire legislation of that branch of Congress, it will be found that the Chairman of this committee is a mightier man than the Speaker.

The Legislature has fairly settled down to business, but nothing of special interest was done in either branch of it yesterday beyond the introduction of bills and a proposed amendment of the Constitution relative to the common schools. The Committee on State Prisons would appear to have decided that the best method of investigating those institutions is to visit them personally. They commence their tour of inspection next week, and will undoubtedly find ample room for reforms in prison management. The official report of the Prison Inspectors, recently sent to the Legislature, demonstrates the urgent need for some very thorough work in this direction. It is to be hoped that their report will be presented in good time for legislative action upon it. The reports from the two committees on our City affairs and the Legislative Canal Investigating Committee should also be ready for presentation very shortly.

Several bills were introduced in the Legislature yesterday intended for the relief and protection of the tax-payers of this City. Mr. Fish presented a measure, whose necessity has already been pointed out in these columns, for the purpose of keeping the annual expenditures of the departments within the limit of their appropriations, and of compelling the payment of salaries out of taxation in cases where they are now paid by the issue of bonds. Senator Booth introduced a bill for the repeal of the act providing for a parade-ground in an inaccessible part of the island, and for the repeal of what is known as "the Purser act," under which property-owners have been so egregiously swindled through exorbitant fees for street openings. Mr. A. J. Campbell introduced a bill providing for the reduction of the number of district courts, for sweeping retrenchment in their expenses, and for enlarging the area of their usefulness. All these proposals are pretty sure to excite a good deal of interested opposition, and the people who are to benefit by them would do well to keep a close watch on their progress.

There can be no doubt that the entire system of our City sewers is in a shameful condition, dangerous to the health of the people and a standing monument to the administrative incapacity and waste which are its true causes. For it is sheer nonsense to talk as Gen. Porter does about the repeal of the Sewer Repair act or the policy of the minority in the Board of Aldermen as responsible for the neglected state of the sewers. That act authorized the issue of bonds for work which ought to be paid out of taxation, and was, therefore, very properly, repealed. The Republicans in the Board of Aldermen refused to vote a Tammany Hall election fund under the name of an appropriation for sewer repairs; and ample justification for that piece of caution is to be found in Fitz John Porter's own statements before the Senate committee. Here, for example, is part of the evidence:

Q.—What capabilities or qualifications had he [Meyer] for the work of inspecting sewers? A.—He was, I believe, a man of good general intelligence, and that was all that was required.

Q.—Do you know that at the present time he is the proprietor of a barber's shop on Seventh avenue, and was so at the time of his appointment? A.—I do not.

* * * Commissioner Davenport—Well, the fact is as I have stated it; there can be no dispute about that.

It is hardly to be wondered at that our new sewers cave in about as soon as the ground closes above them, and that our old ones are mere reservoirs of pestilential gases, when we have for years submitted to a system under which the work of practical masons is delegated to barbers, bartenders, and political bummers generally, and by which the utmost facilities were afforded for collusion between incompetent and dishonest inspectors and swindling contractors. What we want for the improvement of our sewers is not new legislation, but an honest administration of the Department of Public Works.

The attempt made by members of the Bar in this City to secure more formal, circumspect, and respectful relations between themselves and the Bench, while engaged in the administration of public justice, will be warmly approved by the community at large. In many important particulars, whether in the public exercise of judicial power, or the public worship of God, form is substance. It is not feasible, and would not be useful, for the Bench and Bar in this country to return to the disguises of both wig and gown yet maintained in England, but they can return to the quiet, decent, and dignified formality which is to be seen in the Supreme Court in Washington. In that court the gown is still worn by the Chief Justice and all the Associate Justices; and we believe the gown is also worn by the Federal Judges when sitting in the Boston Circuit, and that each new term of the court is opened by the prayers of an ordained clergyman. The members of the Bar in New-York only propose at present that the entry of the magistrates into the court-room shall be welcomed and acknowledged on the part of those present by proper tokens, instead of by inattention and disrespect till the magistrate beats his desk to enforce the proper consequences of his presence. This is right. Courteous forms always tend to produce substantial respect. And in this City, the Bench and Bar both need elevation in popular estimation. Nothing so shocks jurymen, when called into court, as to meet therein the form and temper of a primary political meeting, and to hear the lawyer addressing the Judge as a political bummer would the Chairman of a ward meeting, and to look upon the magistrate in red necktie and shooting-jacket, with his feet on the bench of justice. The taking of life, liberty, or property by judicial tribunals is a transcendent prerogative, and those officially engaged in it, whether as members of the Bench or Bar, should manifest fitting decency, dignity, and decorum of conduct if we would preserve our inherited system of administering justice between the State and the citizen, or between man and man.

THE "THREE-SIXTY-FIVE" DELUSION.

We are sorry to see that so able and clear-headed a man as Senator Newton Booth has given his support to the "inter-convertible three-sixty-five" quack pill. The fallacy of this scheme has been so often and so completely exposed that it seems like "slaying the slain" to again refute it. So long, however, as it numbers such able and persistent advocates as Senators Booth and Ferry and Representative Kelley, not to mention the venerable Cooper and Spinner, and the late Gen. Butler, it cannot be regarded as devoid of power for mischief. Controller Knox, in his recent able and elaborate report, has pointed out some of the objections to the plan, but he has by no means exhausted the subject.

It is a singular fact, and one which shows how confused the minds of really able men may become in dealing with the question of finance, that not one of the advocates of the measure has ever shown us exactly how they expect it to work in practice. They content themselves with vague and sounding declarations that there is a subtle principle underlying it, which will regulate our finances as the governor regulates the steam-engine, but what that principle is, or how it will operate, they judiciously refrain from explaining. There are several phases of the scheme, some of which propose to limit the aggregate of the convertible bonds and legal tenders to a fixed amount, while others propose to limit the issue only by the demand. Let us consider the effect of each.

If the aggregate of the convertible bonds and legal tenders should not be increased beyond the amount of legal tenders now outstanding, the effect of the measure would be very limited. Whatever greenbacks should be received for the convertibles would have to be locked up and held as a reserve, with which to redeem the latter when presented. As such a plan could never inflate the currency beyond its present limit, its effects could not be very disastrous. So far as it went, it would have an effect precisely the reverse of that which the clamorers for more money demand. The alternative and more popular plan of an issue limited only by the demand, presents more dangerous aspects.

If an unlimited issue of convertible bonds should be authorized, the greenbacks deposited for them would be so much added to the receipts of the Government and to the balance in the Treasury. Suppose that $100,000,000 should be so deposited, what would be done with it? If it were kept in the vaults of the Treasury, the currency would be contracted to that extent—the very result that the inflationists deprecate. If it were not kept, how could it be used? Manifestly, only in the purchase of the public debt. But if it be so used—or used in any way, for that matter—how are the convertible bonds to be redeemed if presented? Plainly only by the issue of more greenbacks. If more convertibles are then issued in exchange for greenbacks, the same questions will arise. If the proceeds are expended in the purchase of the public debt or otherwise, there must be further issues of greenbacks to redeem the convertible bonds when they come in, and so on *ad infinitum*. Thus far there is no flexibility of the currency—nothing but naked inflation. We see at once that the scheme is destitute of the self-regulating qualities ascribed to it, and that its operation depends wholly on the action of the Government. Government must decide whether the proceeds of the bonds are to be used, and how and to what extent, and to what extent they shall be redeemed by the issue of additional greenbacks, or by reserving the greenbacks exchanged for them. It matters not whether the action is prescribed in advance by Congress, or is left to be governed by the discretion of a Secretary, or the exigencies of the Government. In either case, the operation of this scheme depended in no degree upon those natural laws which, under a normal state of the currency, cause it to expand or contract according to the requirements of trade, but wholly upon the arbitrary discretion of the Government. No measure could be devised which would more mercilessly place the control of the financial interests of the country in the grasp of the Government.

The third and only alternative phase of the scheme, proposes to limit the aggregate of the convertible bonds and greenbacks to a fixed amount in excess of the present issue of greenbacks, the limit varying according to the notions of different projectors. This plan, though less dangerous than that last mentioned, presents objectionable and inconsistent features. To begin with, its advocates show a distrust of their own panacea of a self-regulating currency by prescribing its limits. In one breath they claim that their "subtle principle" is all-powerful for good; in the next they call on Government to fix the bounds which the operation of that principle shall not transcend. Suppose that the limit is fixed at $600,000,000—$228,000,000 more than the greenbacks now outstanding—and that the limit has been reached by the issue of $228,000,000 convertible bonds in exchange for greenbacks, which latter have been expended in the purchase of a like amount of the public debt. So far, we have only a substitution on the public debt statement of $228,000,000 currency-bearing 3.65s for gold-bearing six per cents, and an expansion of the greenbacks to $600,000,000. Now, if more 3.65s are purchased by the public, the proceeds must be retained in the Treasury in order to keep within the limit. Contraction of the greenbacks at once begins—the very thing which it is declared the country is unable to stand when proposed as a prelude to specie payments. Will the country stand it any more patiently when the end sought is not that long-hoped-for result, but only a delusive elasticity of the currency? With our experience, the answer cannot be doubtful. As soon as the circulation was reduced, the cry would go up from the inflationists that the country was being ruined by the contraction policy, and sooner or later, under popular pressure, Congress would stay the process. It matters not how the inflation occurs, whether by direct action of the Government, or through the operation of a plan to impart flexibility to the currency, the inexorable laws of political economy will increase prices in a like proportion. If contraction of the currency follows, it will occasion lower prices, and cannot fail to provoke the opposition of that vague but oft-invoked portion of the community known as "the debtor class." The much-vaunted three-sixty-five project, it thus appears, is only a transparent device to secure expansion of the currency under the guise of elasticity. When analyzed it means expansion, and expansion only.

THE FRENCH ELECTIONS.

We have already alluded to the highly complex machinery by which the election of the representative members to the new French Senate is effected. It is obviously premature to predict the political complexion of the new Senate from the character of the communal delegates who have been chosen to cast the votes in the various electoral colleges. Even in departments where the Conservatives have secured two-thirds of the Senatorial electors, it is by no means certain that they will succeed in carrying the same proportion of Senators. For it must be remembered that the term "Conservative" includes Bonapartists, Legitimists, and members of the Right Centre—in fact, of all the parties opposed to a liberal and progressive Republic, or who regard the existing Republic as merely a temporary makeshift. But it is by no means certain that these parties to whom the Government lent its support under the general title of Conservatives have been able to agree among themselves as to the proportion of representation which they are to allow each other in the distribution of Senators. Suppose in a department returning three Senators, the Conservative coalition have carried two-thirds of the electors, the question will arise—as it did in several instances before the election—which set is to have two and which must be content with one Senator. Both Bonapartists and Monarchists claim the larger representation, and neither will give way to the other. In that case, the Republican minority of one-third of the electors will throw in its vote with whichever faction of the majority will give it one Senator in return for its aid in electing the two Senators claimed by that faction.

Alliances of this kind were concluded before the election, in places where the hostility between the Conservative factions had already declared itself, and in this way the Republicans count on securing from twenty to twenty-five seats which they would lose in the event of their adversaries being perfectly united. Before the election, the Conservatives reckoned on securing 165 seats in the new Senate, giving them a majority of fifteen. But even if they gain this number, there is no evidence that the nominal majority in the upper house of the legislative body will be one whit more manageable than was its prototype in the National Assembly. The Republicans have already fifty-five life Senators; they can hardly elect fewer than another fifty-five from the constituencies. A minority of 110 Senators belonging to the various sections of the Left, and united on all essential points relating to the maintenance of the Republic and the development of free institutions, would be a more powerful factor in legislation than the Conservative majority, united in nothing save the expediency of leaving things as they are till the opportunity arises to carry out the special designs—royalist or imperial—which form the excuse for their existence as a party.

On the whole, there is every reason to believe that the French Republic will prosper in the future as in the past, mainly because of the dissensions among its adversaries. Time is on its side, because every year that a Republic contrives to exist in France without exciting either popular hostility or alarm is a fresh guarantee for its stability. The individual and collective responsibility of the Ministry to the Legislature is very clearly defined in the new constitutional laws, and it is hardly conceivable that a policy of reaction like that favored by M. Buffet can long command the support of a body elected on what we should call a Republican "platform." Nor need the strong anti-Republican sentiment which will doubtless exist in both branches of the new Legislature be regarded as an unmixed misfortune. It will have, at least, the effect of making the various sections of the Liberal Party bury their personal dissensions, and of keeping the extreme men in their ranks from obtaining a dangerous prominence. The policy of statesmanlike moderation and self-control of which a Republican who is so much of a radical as M. Gambetta has been shown to be capable, is of the highest promise for the future of democracy in France. Hitherto the worst enemies of the Republic in France have been its avowed friends. There is a fair prospect that when the Government falls, as fall it must, into the hands of Republicans, the fatal blunders of the last two generations will not be repeated.

MODERN LONGEVITY.

It was not only delicately witty of old Mme. Rothschild to reply to her physician, when he told her that all his skill could not make her young again—"No, Doctor, I don't ask to be made young again; I only ask to continue to grow old"—it was wise. The stately old Hebrew dame touched just upon the point on which modern life, partly because of the great advance in medical science within the last half or three-quarters of a century, differs from life in past ages. Strange to say, there is a notion very prevalent that life in this age, and particularly in this country, is shorter than it was of old, and that "we have no more very old people such as we used to have," which is a loose way of saying that they are very much fewer. It is assumed that, compared with the past, the conditions of modern life in America and in the west of Europe—the hurry, the pressure, the excitement, the nervous wear and tear, and the greater prevalence of in-door occupation—must result in feebler health, and in diminished powers of endurance. There are fewer very old people seen, it is said, and the conclusion is arrived at that we are not so healthy or so long-lived as our fathers were. The arrival of the Centennial year of the Republic, and the difficulty of finding, upon well authenticated evidence, even one or two persons who, as new-born infants, heard the echoes of the old Liberty bell in 1776, has caused remarks of this kind to be frequently made of late.

But the absence of centenarians is no evidence whatever of a shortening of the term of life. One reason of the difficulty of finding them is, that we are much more accurate now than our fathers were even fifty years ago. Careful statistics are a growth of the last half century, and the last twenty-five years has seen a great advance in this respect. People used to talk with loose confidence about this or that man or woman being a hundred years old, or ninety years, when, in truth, they lacked ten or fifteen years of the ages assigned to them. It has been shown that well-authenticated cases of life extended to the term of one hundred years are almost undiscoverable, so much so that Sir Cornwall Lewis declared his belief that none such existed. "A hundred years old," or "ninety years old," was used until lately, and even now in remote rural districts is used, to mean "as old as the hills." That is, very old indeed. Then it is to be taken into consideration that very young people think all those who have passed middle life and show signs of having done so are very old. The young people grow older; they become themselves middle-aged, forty or fifty years old, and still those people, or some of them, who seemed so very old to them when they were some fifteen years of age, are living and in fair health and strength, and looking not much older than they looked, or rather seemed to the young to look, twenty-five years before. They are, consequently, soon supposed to be getting toward ninety years, when perhaps they are hardly seventy.

There is yet another reason, which we shall directly refer to, for an opinion which is inconsistent with facts of which our very news columns contain daily evidence. The proportion of deaths of old persons, that is, of those who have attained seventy years and more is very large, quite inconsistent with the notion that old age is now rarer than it was in past times. For example, of eighteen deaths announced, with the ages of the deceased, in The Times of yesterday, six were of persons who were most probably natives of this country, and who were more than seventy years old. This is one-third of the whole number, a very large proportion. But two of these six persons were more than eighty-five years of age, and one was in her one hundredth year. Turning to the other morning papers, we find five deaths announced of other persons more than seventy years old, of which three were more than eighty-five years old. Here in one day is the announcement of the death in a single city of eleven persons more than seventy years old, of five who were more than eighty-five, and one who was just not one hundred. There were still more who died at a greater age than seventy, but we have not reckoned those cases in which the deceased person was announced to be of foreign birth, or those in which the name was Irish or German. We looked back through various journals for several days, and, not to weary our readers with minute statistics, we found the proportion of very old people dying much the same, although there was no other in the one hundredth year.

Now it may be very safely asserted that no such proportion of the generations of past centuries lived to such ages. The evidence is all to the contrary, and most of the present conditions of life are such as make this evidence in accordance with reason and with probability. The advance in the art of medicine, and of the sciences which are its handmaids, has been such that our physicians can, and do, help us to grow old much longer than our fathers did. They preserve many lives which only a hundred years ago would have ceased suddenly before the term of seventy years. Moreover, our increased comforts and our diminished dangers (as of war and pestilence and violent death) much more than compensate for the wear and tear of our fast and excited lives. We are protected against cold and damp and the germs of disease in ways that our forefathers knew nothing of. This, also, tells upon the appearance of the race. Men and women of sixty and seventy years of age are generally much younger in appearance, and much more robust in fact, than they were a century or half a century ago. Decrepit, lame, blind, deaf, bowed, and toothless people of middle age, or a little more, were very much more common than they are now, which is one other reason why middle-aged men seem to themselves to remember more old people in their youth than they see now. On the whole, although the fact may conflict with the Darwinian theory of the survival of the fittest, we may be sure that we are more likely to reach old age now than if we had appeared upon the scene even fifty years nearer the birth of the Republic.

"INSANE" MURDERERS.

The proceedings in the case of Daniel W. Field may be usefully noted in connection with the trial of Landis. Mr. Field was examined the other day in this City before Commissioners appointed by the Supreme Court, to determine whether he is sufficiently insane to be unfit to retain the care of his property. It was shown that his mind had been to some extent disordered, and that he does not possess the mental vigor which he formerly possessed. Physicians who had examined him gave testimony, as to the extent to which his mind had been impaired, which would certainly have secured his acquittal had he been on trial for his life. Still, one doctor considered him quite sane enough to attend to his property, while the others would not say that he was not sane enough to make his will. It was the aim of Mr. Field's counsel to prove that he was not sufficiently insane to unfit him for business, and hence it was substantially argued that a certain degree of mental disorder may exist without producing an incapacity to perform the ordinary duties of life.

On the other hand, in the trial of Landis the defense proceeds upon the ordinary legal theory that the slightest taint of insanity renders a man irresponsible for his acts. Landis was, unquestionably, sane enough to go at large, to attend to his business affairs, and to be looked upon as a shrewd speculator and financier. Had a commission been appointed at any time before the Carruth murder, to inquire into Landis' sanity, precisely as was done in the case of Mr. Field, there is no possible doubt that he would have been declared either absolutely sane, or, at all events, sane enough to retain the complete control of his actions and his property. But it is now urged that alleged symptoms of insanity, or rather eccentricity, which no one would have dreamed of regarding as evidence of his unfitness to manage his business affairs, constitute a valid excuse for his murder of Carruth. In short, his counsel maintains that a degree of insanity too trifling to interfere in any way with a man's capacity to conduct important business interests is entirely sufficient to license him to commit assassination with impunity.

Since the plea of insanity has become the usual and sure refuge of the murderer, it is time that the question as to what degree of insanity implies moral irresponsibility should be thoroughly discussed. The present theory, as urged by lawyers and accepted by courts and juries, is that no lunatic, however slight may be the extent of his mental aberration, should be held responsible for his acts. If there were no other way in which to put a stop to murders perpetrated by men whose insanity can only be discovered by the most acute criminal lawyers, it would be worth while to inquire whether the plea of insanity should not be regarded in the same light as the plea of drunkenness, or in other words, as no defense whatever to an indictment for murder. Society hangs murderers not out of revenge, but in order to deter others from imitating their example. There is no doubt that the hanging of such lunatics as Scannell and Landis would render similar lunatics less liable to fits of homicidal madness, and it may fairly be asked whether society has not the right to hang them as a measure of self-protection. We have not, however, arrived as yet to the pass where the necessity of so severe a measure has been demonstrated; but there is certainly abundant reason to inquire whether the practice of our courts ought not to be so modified as to render the degree of insanity which constitutes irresponsibility a matter for judicial investigation.

If it was understood that the general plea of insanity constituted no defense in criminal actions, but that a murderer, in order to secure an acquittal, must be found to be not only insane, but insane to such an extent and in such a manner as to render him unable to refrain from homicide, there would be an immediate decrease in the number of assassinations. Physicians perfectly well understand that a man may be insane in one particular direction, and sane in all other respects. Criminal lawyers wholly disregard this distinction, and if they can show that a murderer is a monomaniac upon the subject of perpetual motion or flying-machines, they can secure his acquittal as an irresponsible lunatic. Has society a right to tolerate so wide an interpretation of the term insanity as to authorize any man who has ever shown the least particle of eccentricity—and that of a nature wholly unconnected with homicidal tendencies—to commit homicide whenever the impulse seizes him? If we adopt the theory that lunacy *per se* is not a valid answer to the charge of murder, but that unmistakable proof of homicidal tendencies too strong to be repressed must be shown, men who have had a distant relative in an insane asylum, or who have at times talked loosely and foolishly, will no longer feel that they can kill their enemies without any greater risk than that of passing a few months in a comfortable prison.

SHOULD CHURCH PROPERTY BE TAXED?

LETTER XI.

THE EXEMPTION OF CLERGYMEN.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Clergymen, or as the law has it, "ministers and priests," do not come under the designation of church property, although it may be conceded that they "belong" to their respective churches or congregations, yet not in a proprietary sense. As this class of citizens, however, is by the laws of the State of New-York entitled to a certain exemption, it seems very proper to look for a moment at the history and right of that exemption. The statutes of this State provide that:—

"The personal property of every minister of the Gospel, or priest of any denomination; and the real estate of such minister or priest, when occupied by him, provided such real and personal estate do not exceed the value of one thousand five hundred dollars; shall be exempt from taxation."

An amendment to the law changed the terms of this exemption as follows:

"If the real and personal estate, or either of them, of any minister or priest, exceed the value of one thousand five hundred dollars, that sum shall be deducted from the valuation of his property, and the residue shall be liable to taxation."

The amendment extended the benefit of exemption to every clergyman possessing property, while it was previously limited to those who possessed only $1,500 worth of property, and to real estate "occupied by him."

The State Constitution of 1777 imposed upon clergymen certain disabilities, in the following terms:

"XXXIX. And whereas, the ministers of the Gospel are dedicated to the service of God and the cure of souls, and ought not to be diverted from the great duties of their function; therefore, no minister of the Gospel or priest, of any denomination whatsoever, shall, at any time hereafter, under any pretense or description whatever, be eligible to or capable of holding any civil or military office or place within this State."

John Jay was the author and mover of this section of the Constitution. A devout Christian, and a descendant of the Huguenots, who had been victims of proscription and persecution, his motives were probably mixed. As a Christian he did not desire that the functions of the ministerial or sacerdotal office should be impaired or degraded by the exercise of any secular office; and as the descendant of a persecuted race he feared that undue influence and power might be acquired by the class disabled by this provision of the Constitution. The consequence was that the same instrument which guaranteed the rights and privileges of other citizens specifically denied to clergymen a portion of their rights. They could hold no office or place, civil or military. The Constitution of 1821 perpetuated this odious discrimination. But in 1846 the revised Constitution spoke gentler things for the proscribed class, and in that instrument no restriction was placed upon the rights, as citizens, of ministers and priests. Thus, for nearly seventy years, clergymen were a proscribed class in this State, and, as taxation without the full rights of citizenship seemed incompatible, the device of a limited exemption was adopted to meet the case of a limited citizenship. In other words, the plaster of exemption was designed for the sore of disability. Whether adequate or not, I am unable to answer. But, strange to say, while the sore was healed by the Constitution of 1846, the plaster has been allowed ever since to stick. This exemption has been permitted to remain in our laws just thirty years too long. There is not now any reason for the rule. Clergymen have no longer any shadow of right to it; should not, and I believe do not, ask for it, and ought not to accept it. There is no sort of analogy between the present relation of the clergy, and of buildings for public worship toward the State, upon which any argument can be based to justify the exemption. Endowed with every right of citizenship, clergymen should be held to every responsibility belonging to that condition. In this conclusion no class, I am sure, will more heartily concur than the venerated gentlemen referred to.

It is true that chapter 539 of the Laws of 1870 provides, that "ministers of the Gospel, professors and teachers in colleges, academies, or public schools, practicing physicians, having patients requiring their daily professional attention, and attorneys and counselors of the Supreme Court of this State, in actual practice at the Bar thereof, provided that any such person is not engaged in any other business," shall not be liable to jury duty.

This, however, is privilege and not proscription, and is not accorded to clergymen because of the specially religious character of their calling, but because of the exceptional character of their duties. Like physicians, they are subject to calls to visit the sick or the dying, and, like teachers, they have certain duties to perform at stated periods, and as affecting such offices confinement in a court or jury-room would be intolerable, not so much to the clergymen as to those who might require their services.

While public sentiment has outgrown constitutional restrictions and proscriptions, it has not, and probably never will, come to look with approval upon the descent into the political arena of those set apart to a higher calling. The recent attempt of a distinguished divine to commit a party to a novel political voyage does not seem likely to carry him to his desired Haven. Nor has the success of clergymen as candidates for office been very conspicuous, as the fate of one who possesses rare abilities, in the recent canvass attests. Yet neither Constitution nor law now hinders access to any office which the people may choose to confer.

I have no hesitation in saying finally, that this matter of exemption is one which should be carefully watched and jealously guarded, both in regard to the enactment and the execution of the law. There has not occurred within the range of my observation, so far as I can recall, an abuse of the law exempting buildings for public worship and their lots. The abuse most likely to arise is in the area of the land exempted, and a judicious legislative—not Congressional—restriction in reference thereto would meet with no dissent. It is from this source, the absorption of enormous areas of territory by churches, for purposes other than those of "public worship," in other countries, and always in the interest of an "established" church, that violence and tumult have sometimes arisen. There does not seem any such danger to be now impending here, but probably no church, and certainly not the writer, would object to such a limitation of area as would be consistent with the fullest use and enjoyment of the premises devoted to public worship, especially if such limitation were to be made prospective in its operation. But that is a matter subject to State control exclusively.

These letters have been by no means exhaustive of the subject, and it is hoped that they have not been of the reader. The purpose has not been to amplify and expand, but to condense and consolidate the views of the writer, so as to present the points with clearness and distinctness.

And just here this series would have closed, but now comes a writer, "Protestant" by name, who puts certain interrogatories which I propose to attempt to answer. I do not hold myself obliged to reply to every dissentient from my views, but in this instance, coming as that writer does, in a courteous manner and with the *quasi* indorsement of The Times, I shall in just one more letter, try to make some things clear which to him appear at least to be cloudy.

GEO. H. ANDREWS.

THE TAXATION OF TRINITY CHURCH.

The following letter, addressed to the President of the United States, by Gen. Dix, explains itself, and is printed by permission of the writer. We copy it from the *Year Book and Register* of Trinity Church for 1876:

NEW-YORK, 17th December, 1875.

His Excellency U. S. Grant:

Dear Sir: I do not trust too much to the accuracy of newspaper reports of interviews with distinguished men; but if the following extract from a letter in the New-York *Herald* of this morning is correct, it would seem that you are under a misapprehension—not, perhaps, an uncommon one—in supposing that the property of Trinity Church, in this City, is not taxed:

"Dr. Newman asserted that the President was misunderstood if he was believed to be inimical to any sect or denomination. Since the Message was written, Methodist callers at the White House had upbraided him for so severe a blow at his own church, the census of 1875 showing that the property of the Methodists in that year was about eighty million dollars. The President replied that he was acting from a broad principle, wishing to do equal justice to all religious persuasions, and that the exemption of church property was putting an undue burden on other property. He cited as an instance the enormous wealth of the Trinity Church Corporation of New-York City."

The fact is that the Corporation of Trinity Church is taxed, under the laws of this State, precisely in accordance with the suggestions in your Message to Congress. Its property consists of church edifices, cemeteries, school-houses, an infirmary, a rectory, and several hundred lots of ground, which, with the exception of a few used for parochial purposes, are leased, partly for short and partly for long periods. On the short leases the corporation pays the taxes; on the long leases the taxes are paid by the lessees. I paid in September last, as Controller of the corporation, on the former, $46,943 91, and we estimate the amount paid on the latter at $60,000—making over one hundred thousand dollars paid to the City this year for taxes, besides a considerable sum for assessments. We pay taxes on every foot of ground used for secular purposes. We pay on our rectory, in which the Rector resides; on the offices, in which the business of the corporation is transacted, although it is within the boundaries of St. Paul's Cemetery. In fact, nothing is exempt except the church edifices, the cemeteries, four school-houses, in which free schools are kept, and an infirmary, in which the sick receive gratuitous treatment.

I know you will be glad to have this information. I have always been of opinion that the several States should tax all secular property belonging to churches within their respective limits. Cemeteries are exempt by universal consent. I think church edifices should be, as I believe they always have been in Christian communities. To tax them would seem like making the Creator and Sovereign ruler of the universe pay tribute to us for allowing a part of his footstool to be used for the worship which is His due. I am very respectfully and truly yours,

JOHN A. DIX.

AMUSEMENTS.

GENERAL MENTION.

A concert of English glees takes place at Chickering Hall this evening.

The sale of seats for Mme. Titiens' representations commences at the Academy of Music this morning. Signor Brignoli, who is to be the prime *tenore* of the company, arrived by the Russia yesterday.

The afternoon rehearsal prefacing Mr. Thomas' Symphony Concert on Saturday evening, takes place to-day. Beethoven's first and ninth Symphonies, and a violin concerto by the same composer, make up the programme of both entertainments.

Mrs. Scott-Siddons read last evening at Steinway Hall. Her interpretation of "The Maniac," by Lewis, and of "The Creeds of the Bells," by Bungay, were the lady's most satisfactory efforts, but even these did not rise above the plane of mediocrity.

At the public rehearsal of the Philharmonic Society, to-morrow afternoon, and at the Saturday evening concert, Miss Lina Lukhardt will play a concerto by Reinecke; Mme. Pappenheim will sing Beethoven's "Ah perfido!" and an air from "Le Nozze," and a new symphony by Metzdorff will be made known by the orchestra.

"Caste" has made so good an impression at the Brooklyn Theatre that it is not without astonishment we learn that it is proposed to give "The Romance of a Poor Young Man" there next week. A performance which shows Mr. Montague and Mr. Beckett to so much advantage is not likely to make way, after a six nights' run, for a representation in which the latter gentleman's services will not be required, and we half suspect that the change may not be required after all.

PERSONAL.

Many of our readers will learn with pleasure that Mr. Harry Stanfield's successful début in Italy has been followed by a long series of representations by which he has steadily augmented the reputation his first appearance gave him. Under the nom de théâtre of Del Fantis, Mr. Stanfield has been starring at the Teatro Manoel, in Malta, whence Mme. Parepa and Signore Albani first winged their flights. Repeated performances of "Rigoletto," with Mr. Stanfield in the rôle of the Duke, are commented upon in flattering terms by the Maltese newspapers, which bestow great eulogy upon the young artist's method, voice and dramatic business.

THE SEWER SYSTEM.

NECESSITY OF EXTENSIVE REPAIRS.

REPORT OF THE ENGINEER IN CHARGE OF SEWERS—COMMUNICATION OF COMMISSIONER PORTER TO THE MAYOR—THE PROPRIETY OF LEGISLATIVE ACTION—DANGEROUS CONDITION OF MANY OF THE OLD SEWERS.

The accompanying communication from Commissioner Fitz John Porter, inclosing the report of Stevenson Towle, engineer in charge of sewers, was received by Mayor Wickham yesterday. From the facts submitted, it appears that many of the old sewers of the City are in a condition highly dangerous to the public health, and that new legislation is necessary to carry out the extensive repairs required to place them in a proper state. Mr. Porter alleges that in the daily operations of the department, workmen frequently find old sewers which, through lack of repairs, have become cess-pools and malarial deposits, contaminating whole neighborhoods by their noxious influence. He suggests that the "Sewer Repair" law revoked in 1875 be renewed, with the proviso that the funds under it be used by contract. The report of Engineer Towle, which accompanies Mr. Porter's letter, enters into the subject more in detail. It shows that the appropriation for "repairing and cleaning of sewers" is entirely inadequate to the purpose, and that in the present state of affairs the frequent breaks and caving in of the old sewers often become a cause of action for damage against the City. Several of these sewers, which were originally laid on marshy ground without durable foundation, have sunk for a considerable distance back from their mouths, and the latter being upheld by bulkheads, are now above the level of the rest of the sewer, thus causing the formation of "elongated cess-pools," which cannot be emptied, and become permanent sources of disease. The free discharge of many of the sewers is also obstructed in other ways; and many of them are without man-holes. Numbers of them were so slightly built that they have caved in from heavy jars on the surface of the street and after showers. There are at the present time on file in the office of the bureau complaints of more than fifty-three separate sewers in the district between Houston and Twenty-third streets, east of Third avenue. Mr. Towle, in conclusion, repeats the assertion that legislation is necessary to remedy the evils complained of.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 18, 1876.

Hon. William H. Wickham, Mayor of the City of New-York:

SIR: I respectfully ask your attention to the accompanying report of Stevenson Towle, (Engineer in charge of Sewers,) and suggest that some means other than now exist be provided for maintaining the sewers of the City in proper condition.

For some months, under instructions, Mr. Towle has been engaged in preparing plans to enlarge, replace, or otherwise improve sewers bordering the East and Hudson Rivers, which were known from their bad condition to need especial attention; and these plans are daily being completed for different localities, and are held ready for immediate application at the proper time.

The funds appropriated for this year will scarcely more than repair the ordinary caving in of sewers along the streets. Many of these sewers, when touched for repairs, show need of many thousands of dollars to be expended upon them on account of decay, from age and other reasons, in order to prevent the sewage material settling in the ground, and making, under the streets and near cellars, secret deposits, only made known by sudden and alarming diseases.

In some instances, last Summer, these deposits penetrated cellars, and our defective sewers, I am informed, have driven people from many houses in some of the best parts of the City.

The experience of last year in the Board of Aldermen, blocked by the necessity of a two-thirds vote, and the unnecessary difficulty and delay, and often failure, attending the approval of sureties on contracts, through the Finance Department, show that some less complicated machinery is needed for this system, if the City authorities expect to rapidly remedy running sores destructive to health.

The "Sewer Repair" law was revoked in 1875. That law had probably been abused; but there was no other fund to devote to such purpose. Possibly the same law renewed, the funds under it to be used under contract, would furnish means to do this work. The funds raised by taxation, in that case, could be applied to surface and small repairs. Respectfully,

FITZ JOHN PORTER,
Commissioner of Public Works.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS,
BUREAU OF SEWERS, CITY HALL,
NEW-YORK CITY, Jan. 15, 1876.

Gen. Fitz John Porter, Commissioner of Public Works:

SIR: In view of the dangerous condition of many of the old sewers, the repeal by chapter 493, passed June 5, 1875, of the "Act for the rebuilding and repairing of sewers," chapter 220, Laws of 1871, and the extremely small appropriation for sewer "repairing and cleaning" for the current year, which after deducting the amount of Foster & Holland's contract for cleaning receiving basins and culverts, will in a great measure necessitate the suspension of work in that direction, I would respectfully call your attention to the propriety of legislative action making provision for such repairs as are of vital importance and will be necessarily expensive.

During every year many sudden and dangerous breaks occur in the old sewers, which, unless attended to immediately, become rapidly worse, frequently causing damage for which the City is liable. Besides, many of the older sewers are in a broken and sunken condition which impairs their efficiency and becomes a source of unhealthiness, and though they may hold together for a time, should be rebuilt without delay.

A number of old sewers which were laid on marshy ground, without proper foundations, have sunken for a long distance back from their mouths, which are upheld by the bulkheads through which they discharged, leaving elongated cess pools which cannot be emptied, obviously endangering the health of the neighborhood. Some of these sewers have been rebuilt, while others remain, of which those in Fourteenth and Twenty-third streets, west of Eleventh avenue, are examples. The pressure upon such sewers during a storm is very great, when, if at the same time the tide should be at flood, the sewer would be dammed back, so as to overflow cellars, and occasionally would burst the sewer.

While the old sewers were generally built larger than necessary, some are too small to perform the duty required of them, and junctions have been made without proper curves, so that their free discharge being obstructed, has also caused the flooding of cellars, so frequently complained of during the extraordinary rain falls of the past Summer. Some of these cases have been rectified in the last working season. Plans have been prepared for alterations and improvements to relieve the neighborhood of Twenty-third street and Madison avenue, and Thirty-second street and Third avenue, which it was hoped could have been prosecuted this year.

Many sewers built before the adoption of any system are without man-holes, and the work of freeing them from deposit must begin with the construction of man-holes.

In some parts of the City entire sections on the sites of old ponds and marshes have settled, carrying down the sewers and pavements together, and in excavating the street pavements have been met with at different depths below the surface. In the present construction of the Centre street sewer an old pavement has been found near the bottom of the trench, and in repairing the sewers in Grand street and South Fifth avenue they were found to be laid on a former street surface.

The unequal settlement produced great irregularities in the grades of the sewers, and they became mere traps for deposit, so that it would be cheaper in the end to rebuild than to be constantly cleaning them, to say nothing of other advantages.

The old sewers were so slightly built that many caved in from heavy jars on the streets over them or after heavy showers. In rebuilding the sewer in Fifth street for several blocks, instead of brick, a wooden bottom was found.

The sewers, generally, on the east side of the City below Twenty-third street, are quite old, and at certain times the region between First and Twenty-third streets, east of Fourth avenue, is afflicted with a most nauseous odor, which is ascribed to this sewer, and the Health authorities have connected many cases of sickness therewith. In sewers like that of Fifth street, the wooden bottom will, in time, rot out, and the sewage matter, making its way into the soil, must create disease, which may not be confined to its original locality.

All sewers known to be in bad condition, ought to be attended to without delay. Our limited means have obilged us to deal with the most important cases only. There are on file in this office, complaints of fifty-three separate sewers in the district between Houston and Twenty-third streets, east of Third avenue. The large main sewer in Eighteenth street, from First avenue to the East River, was found to be in a very bad condition, and the work of repairing it is not yet completed. In addition to our resources for finishing this and other work still in progress, and to provide for that which will certainly be called for, the legislation asked for will be necessary. Respectfully,

STEVENSON TOWLE,
Engineer in charge of Sewers.

THE DARTMOUTH REUNION.

THE TWELFTH ANNIVERSARY BANQUET OF THE NEW-YORK ALUMNI—ADDRESSES BY THE PRESIDENT AND OTHERS—THE INTER-COLLEGIATE LITERARY CONTEST NOT FAVORED.

The twelfth annual reunion and banquet of the Dartmouth College Alumni of New-York and vicinity took place last night at Delmonico's. There were present about eighty Alumni of the college and the invited guests. Richard B. Kimball, author of *St. Leger*, presided. At his right was seated Rev. Dr. Asa D. Smith, President of the College, and Hon. E. W. Stoughton, one of the invited guests. Mr. S. H. Wales, President of the Board of Dock Commissioners, and Rev. Dr. John Lord had seats upon the left. Among the other gentlemen present were Prof. E. R. Peasley, Hon. John Eaton, Commissioner of Education; Prof. Alpheus Packard, of Princeton, formerly of Dartmouth College; J. Wyman Jones, ex-Gov. Flanders, of Louisiana; Prof. O. P. Hubbard, John Bell Bouton, Prof. John Ordronaux, Commissioner of Lunacy; Prof. A. B. Crosby, of Bellevue Hospital; Rev. Dr. W. J. Tucker, Charles F. Richardson, William B. Shattuck, Hosea B. Perkins, and C. R. Miller. Mr. Kimball called the gentlemen to order at a little after 9 o'clock, and the after-dinner exercises were introduced by the singing of the Dartmouth Ode. Mr. Kimball then made a brief speech, in which he sketched the history of the New-York Alumni Association of the College. It began with a meeting of a dozen gentlemen in Dr. Peaslee's parlors, fourteen years ago. Then it was felt that although Dartmouth was, as Webster expressed it in his first famous speech, but a small institution, there were those who love it. The association had been constantly growing, and now, although the college motto, *vox clamantis in deserto*, was still recognized, that voice it was found had become eminently strong in the counsels of the nation, strong in the nation's literature, and strong in the business walks of life. At the conclusion of his address, Mr. Kimball introduced President Smith, who said he was always glad to come to New-York, and especially glad to be present at a meeting of the Alumni of Dartmouth College. Custom had established that the President's function on occasions of this sort was that of a reporter. He would therefore say a word about the progress of the institution during the past year. He was glad to assure the Alumni that the college had never before so many students as at present. There were in all 479 students. In the matter of bequests the college had been particularly fortunate. Particular reference should be made to the bequests of Hon. Tappan Wentworth and of Joel Parker. It would, however, be several years before the college could realize from these bequests, and there was at present a need of funds to meet the current expenses of the institution. If the times were not so hard this dearth would not exist, but under the circumstances he felt obliged to say that if there were any bondholders present who felt that their consciences were heavy, he would be glad to hear from them. Dr. Peaslee followed in a brief speech. The Secretary then read letters of regret from Joel Mann, of the Class of 1810, and from President Brown, of Hamilton College. From the latter there was also read the sentiment, "Another courtesy of blessings from the good old mother." To this sentiment Rev. Dr. Tucker responded. Hon. E. W. Stoughton was next introduced as one of the kind patrons of the college, although not a graduate of the institution. Mr. Stoughton paid a very high compliment to the college. At the conclusion of his address Mr. Stoughton invited the gentlemen present to his house on Monday evening next, to attend a complimentary reception which he intended giving to President Smith.

In response to the toast "The Adopted Sons of Dartmouth College," Mr. Hosea B. Perkins made an elaborate speech dwelling particularly upon the service rendered by the college to the country. Prof. A. B. Crosby, Prof. John Ordronaux, and Mr. Charles F. Richardson were among the following speakers. The last named speaker, in response to the toast "The Intercollegiate Literary Contest," seemed to express the unanimous sentiment of the gentlemen present in saying that Dartmouth had no business in the association. The banquet closed with the singing of a valedictory ode written by Prof. Ordronaux.

At a business meeting held prior to the banquet the following officers for the ensuing year were elected: President, Richard B. Kimball; Vice Presidents, J. Wyman Jones, '49; A. B. Crosby, '53; H. N. Twombly, '57; Treasurer, Grosvenor S. Hubbard; Secretary, Edward De Forest; Corresponding Secretary, J. W. Howe, '56; Executive Committee, J. B. Bouton, '49; John Ordronaux, '50; J. S. Washburn, '53; Fisher A. Baker, '59; S. A. Duncan, '58; Charles A. Carlton, '57; Sanford H. Steele, '70; John C. Tebbets, '71; F. A. Thayer, '73. Music was furnished throughout the dinner by the Brooklyn Navy-yard Band.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20—1 A. M.—Clear and colder weather prevails in the Southern States and Ohio Valley, with increased pressure and northerly to westerly winds. Rain continues in New-England and the Middle States, with brisk south-west to north-west winds, slight fall of temperature, and low but rising barometer. Colder, partly cloudy weather, with snow, has prevailed in the lake region, with brisk and high westerly winds and increasing pressure. Clear or fair weather prevailed in the North-west during the day, with temperature below freezing except in Missouri. The Mississippi River has risen four feet at Cairo and one and a half feet at Keokuk, and fallen eighteen inches at Memphis. The Cumberland has risen four feet at Nashville. The Ohio has risen thirty inches at Cincinnati and thirty-nine inches at Louisville.

PROBABILITIES.

For New-England, rain or snow during the morning, decidedly colder, followed by partly cloudy weather, brisk south-west to north-west winds, and rising barometer.

For the Middle States, decidedly colder and clearing weather, brisk northerly to westerly winds, rising barometer, and in Northern New-York light snow.

Cautionary signals continue at stations on the Atlantic Coast from Cape Hatteras to Eastport.

GEN. SHERMAN'S MEMOIRS.

THE MARCH TO THE SEA.

ITS ORIGIN, PLAN, AND EXECUTION FULLY DISCUSSED AND ESTABLISHED BY GEN. KILPATRICK, WHO WAS SELECTED BY GEN. SHERMAN TO LEAD HIS CAVALRY ON THAT EXPEDITION.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Sherman's march to the sea, and from the sea back across the Carolinas, in conception, plan, and execution, stands to-day, and will forever, among the grandest military achievements of the world's history. Of all the campaigns, battles, and victories in the great war for the Union it unquestionably ranks first, as to the results accomplished decisive of that contest. Gettysburg and Missionary Ridge were each battles and victories that rank among the first of all the great wars of modern times, while Thomas' victory at Nashville was decisive so far as the war in the West was concerned. But Sherman's march to the sea not only gave the death-blow to the rebellion but it was the romance of war—one of those grand, heroic deeds that, like Xenophon's march of the ten thousand or the charge of the Light Brigade at Balaklava, will live in song and treasured story when even the war itself will have been forgotten. It was brilliant in conception, masterly in execution, decisive in results. Who was its author? We know who made the final plans, and who carried them through so successfully. But in whose far-seeing brain the idea was first conceived, and who first seriously proposed it, is a question which, among Sherman's critics, is still in doubt. Gen. Boynton—(heretofore in speaking of this gentleman I have called him Mr. Boynton; in this I have done him unintentional wrong; since my last article I have learned that he is entitled to the rank of General; most cheerfully I accord him that title now, and shall in all my future articles in speaking of him)—Gen. Boynton claims that Gen. Grant is entitled to the honor, while Gen. Wilson, giving as his authority Wilson and Dana in their *Life of Grant*, informs us that the march had its origin in the precocious military brain of some one of the young officers on Gen. Grant's staff, of which *Gen. Wilson was a member*. Now it may turn out that Gen. Wilson himself is entitled to the honor after all. And why not? In his recent article in a morning paper, on "Van Horne's History of the Army of the Cumberland"—after devoting two-thirds of his article to a shameless abuse of Gen. Sherman and the remainder to an attack on Gen. Schofield and in praise of himself—Gen. Wilson boldly asserts that on the last day of the battle at Nashville, at the critical moment, *he* sent to Gen. Thomas an urgent request to press Hood in front; that he repeated a similar request again and again, *and was finally compelled* "in person to ride around from the left and the rear of the rebel army and point out to Gen. Thomas the situation." Then, he adds, "Thomas saw that the victory was his," and giving the orders *as suggested by Gen. Wilson* the day was won. What a fortunate circumstance for Gen. Thomas and the country that Gen. Wilson happened to be on the spot at the critical moment to tell Gen. Thomas what to do! This takes the glory from Gen. Thomas—but what of it?

Now we are prepared to consider Gen. James H. Wilson's claim that he and the young gentlemen at Grant's head-quarters planned "Sherman's great march to the sea." I wonder how Gen. Grant could have spared him from his counsels in Virginia! I confess that I am lost in admiration, if not for his great military genius, at least for his sublime impudence.

In view of the positive position taken by Gen. Boynton in regard to the origin of the great march, and the letters, telegrams, and orders he produces, as well as the recent claim set up by Gen. Wilson for himself and the young gentlemen about Gen. Grant's head-quarters at Nashville, I confess it does require considerable courage to enter upon a controversy that would seem so hopeless. But then I am so well fortified with facts and documents and personal knowledge that I shall unhesitatingly attack the position of the one and challenge the presumption of the other.

In keeping with the spirit and meaning of the letter (produced below) written by President Lincoln, who had a right to know, and who *did* know, better than Gen. Wilson or Gen. Boynton—a letter of congratulation and thanks, written to Gen. Sherman after the capture of Savannah—I assert that Gen. Sherman is entitled to all the honor. Not only did he plan and execute the march, but he was the first of whom there is any record to officially suggest a campaign to the sea.

He not only first suggested and seriously contemplated the march, but persevered in his efforts until a reluctant consent was obtained. But for the faith that was in him, and which shone out in every word and line he penned to Gen. Grant, the great march never would have been made. Had he failed, he alone would have been held responsible. There is not a single letter or telegram from Gen. Grant to Gen. Sherman—and quoted by Gen. Boynton in his criticisms to prove that Gen. Grant planned the march—but would have *exonerated Gen. Grant* from all blame had Sherman and his army or that of Thomas been destroyed. Gen. Grant, in all truthfulness, could have said, in the language of President Lincoln, "None of us went further than to acquiesce." Had Gen. Sherman failed, or Thomas been defeated at Nashville, then might his enemies have said, "Sherman is indeed crazy."

Now for a brief notice of Gen. Boynton's assertion and documents and Gen. Wilson's presumption, and then for the real facts in the case, that need only to be mentioned to substantiate the fact that Gen. Sherman is entitled to all the honor.

Gen. Wilson dates the origin of the march back to Gen. Grant's head-quarters at Nashville in the month of January, 1864, and offers as proof a statement made by *Dana and Wilson* in their *Life of Grant* as follows: "Dana and Wilson, in their *Life of Grant*, state explicitly that so far as known the march to the sea had its origin at Grant's head-quarters at Nashville in January, 1864." Gen. Wilson does not tell us which one of the young officers about head-quarters originated the idea, but he certainly does not claim the honor for Gen. Grant. January, 1864, then, is as far back as Gen. Wilson dates its origin, and, as he was one of its originators, he ought to know.

Now, Gen. Boynton, in the face of this claim of his good friend and co-worker, Gen. Wilson—for Gen. Boynton declares in his recent letter to THE NEW-YORK TIMES that Gen. Wilson's criticisms are the ablest yet called out by the *Memoirs*, and should be read of all men; and Gen. Wilson makes haste—the following day—in an editorial in the New-York *Sun* to return the compliment by declaring that "the position taken by Gen. H. V. Boynton is impregnable,"—a mutual admiration society, of which Gen. H. V. Boynton and Gen. James H. Wilson are the only members. I say, in the face of this claim of Gen. Wilson for Gen. Grant's staff, Gen. Boynton asserts that Gen. Grant *himself* and not his staff is entitled to all the honor. But Gen. Boynton dates the origin of the expedition as far back only as September, 1864. It is true, as set forth by him in a correspondence between Gens. Grant and Halleck, that Gen. Grant did say as far back as January of 1864, "I look upon the next line for me to secure to be that from Chattanooga to Mobile; Montgomery and Atlanta being the important intermediate points;" but if we read a little further on we discover the true idea entertained at that time by Gen. Grant. "I do not look upon any point except Mobile in the south and the Tennessee River in the north as presenting practical starting points from which to operate against Atlanta." Now, what are we to infer from this? Why, that Gen. Grant desired to take Mobile as a base of supplies and a point from which to operate against *Atlanta* in conjunction with a force from Chattanooga, and had no more to do with the raid contemplated by Gen. Sherman, and afterward made by him, than had Gen. Banks' expedition up Red River. The one contemplated a seizure of isolated points as bases of supplies and starting points for *Atlanta*—objectionable, as admitted by Gen. Grant himself in the same letter, "from the fact of the time it will take to communicate from one command to the other"—while Sherman's plan was to abandon all communication with the North and strike out for Milledgeville, Millen, and Savannah, breaking railroads, burning bridges, and making a desert across which no Confederate army from the South-west could march and live. *This* was Sherman's plan, adhered to from first to last, and never contemplated by Gen. Grant; so that Gen. Boynton's assertion that the origin of the march dates back to Gen. Grant at Nashville in January, 1864, does not obtain. This brings us down to September, 1864, to within a little over one month of the beginning of the march. The first dispatch from Gen. Grant to Gen. Sherman, and quoted by Gen. Boynton to sustain his position, reads as follows:

CITY POINT, Va., Sept. 10, 1864.

Major Gen. Sherman:

* * * Now that we have all of Mobile Bay that is valuable, I do not know but it will be the best move for Major Gen. Canby's troops to act upon Savannah while you move on Augusta. I should like to hear from you on this matter.

U. S. GRANT, Lieutenant General.

But this campaign suggested by Gen. Grant contemplated *Atlanta* as a base of supplies, and Gen. Grant abandoned the idea as soon as Gen. Sherman informed him that he could not operate further southward depending on his railroads. To prove this, I give the following extract from Gen. Grant's letter of the 12th of September, in answer to Gen. Sherman's of the 10th: "What you are to do with your forces I do not exactly see. * * * My object now in sending a staff officer to you is not so much to suggest operations for you as to get your views." Thus we see that on the 12th of September Gen. Grant was at a loss to know what to do with Sherman's army, and asks *that* General to give his views as to what was best to be done. Gen. Boynton may claim the honor of the march and its origin for Gen. Grant, but Gen. Grant does not claim it for himself, but in his final report, of Dec. 6, 1865, generously and rightfully gives the whole honor to Gen. Sherman. From the 12th of September up to the 21 of November, when he finally acquiesced in Gen. Sherman's proposition, let Gen. Grant tell the story of the origin of the great march. In his final official report of Dec. 6, 1865, after prophesying that Gen. Sherman's skillful and brilliant campaign from Chattanooga to Atlanta "will ever be read with an interest unsurpassed by anything in history," he states that "Gen. Sherman, leaving a force to hold Atlanta, with the remainder of his army fell upon Hood and drove him to Godston, Ala. Seeing the constant annoyance he would have with the roads to his rear if he attempted to hold Atlanta, Gen. Sherman proposed the abandonment and destruction of that place, with all the railroads leading to it, and telegraphed me as follows:

CENTREVILLE, Ga., Oct. 10—Noon.

Hood is now crossing Coosa River, twelve miles below Rome, bound west. If he passes over the Mobile and Ohio Road, had I not better execute the plan of my letter sent by Col. Porter, and leave Thomas with the troops now in Tennessee to defend the State? He will have ample force when the reinforcements ordered reach Nashville.

W. T. SHERMAN, Major General.

Gen. Sherman, then, it seems, according to Gen. Grant, proposed to destroy Atlanta, break up the railroads to the rear, and telegraphed to Gen. Grant, "Had I not better execute the plan of my letter sent by Col. Porter?" Now, what was that plan? Gen. Grant gives us the information, for embodied within his report we read

Lieut. Gen. Grant:

* * * I will therefore give my opinion that your army [meaning Gen. Grant's] and Canby's should be reinforced to the maximum; that after you get Wilmington you strike for Savannah and the river; that Canby be instructed to hold the Mississippi River and send a force to get Columbus, Ga., either by way of the Alabama or Appalachicola, and that I keep Hood employed and put my army in final order for a march on Augusta, Columbia, and Charleston—to be ready as soon as Wilmington is sealed as to commerce and the City of Savannah is in our possession.

W. T. SHERMAN, Major General.

This letter, Gen. Grant informs us, was in reply to a letter of his, of date Sept. 12, in answer to a dispatch of Sherman's containing the language of Grant's report, "substantially the same proposition." What proposition? Why, as already stated, to abandon Atlanta and strike out for the sea. But Gen. Grant did not accede, for, so late as Oct. 11, a month later, Gen. Grant sent to Gen. Sherman the following dispatch:

CITY POINT, Oct. 11—11 A. M.

Major Gen. Sherman:

Your dispatch of Oct. 10 received. * * * If you were to cut loose, I do not believe you would meet Hood's army, but would be bushwacked by all the old men and little boys and such railroad guards as are still left at home. Hood would probably strike at Nashville. If there is any way of getting at Hood's army, I would prefer that, but I must trust to your own judgment. I find I shall not be able to send a force from here to act with you on Savannah. * * * I am afraid Thomas, with such lines of road as he has to protect, could not prevent Hood from going North. With Wilson turned loose, with all your cavalry, you will find the rebels much more on the defensive.

U. S. GRANT, Lieutenant General.

Still undecided; still in doubt. So we see that so far from suggesting a march to the sea Gen. Grant first proposes a movement upon Augusta, holding Atlanta as a base of supplies. Sherman quickly convinces him of the danger of such a movement and he abandons it. He then gives it as his opinion that Gen. Sherman had better try and destroy Hood's army and finally, on the 11th of October, suggests that Gen. Wilson, who had distinguished himself in the Army of Virginia, in a raid made upon the enemy's communications, by losing all his artillery—fourteen pieces—wagon train, and ambulances; and who, abandoning his command, with a select body of men made his way into the Union lines; and who, after the fall of Atlanta, had been sent West to organize a cavalry corps, should be "turned loose" in Georgia to accomplish what Gen. Sherman proposed with his army. With all due deference to Gen. Grant and the great military ability of Gen. Wilson, I venture the assertion that if he had been "turned loose," Forrest and Wheeler would have corralled him in less than a week, and then, O then, what would Gen. Thomas have done at Nashville, with Gen. Wilson far away, and no one present at the critical moment to tell Gen. Thomas what to do?

To all these suggestions and objections Gen. Sherman sent his final reply, as follows:

KINGSTON, Ga., Oct. 11.

Lieut. Gen. Grant:

* * * We cannot remain here on the defensive with the 25,000 men and bold cavalry that Hood has. He will constantly break my roads. I would infinitely prefer to make a wreck of the road, and of the country from Chattanooga to Atlanta, including the latter city, send back all my wounded and worthless, [which included the broken-down cavalry under Gen. James H. Wilson,] and, with my effective army, move through Georgia, smashing things to the sea. * * * I can make Savannah, Charleston, or the mouth of the Chattahoochee. Answer quick, as I know we will not have the telegraph long. W. T. SHERMAN, Major General.

This telegram settled the question in the mind of Gen. Grant. He saw that Gen. Sherman was not to be swerved from his plan as proposed in his letter sent to Col. Porter. Gen. Grant had either to give a positive order in direct opposition to the matured opinion of a General in whose military sagacity he had unbounded confidence, or acquiesce. Other telegrams were exchanged between Grant and Sherman, and between Sherman and Thomas, making various suggestions to Gen. Sherman, but manifesting no longer any direct opposition. Nov. 1, 1864, Gen. Grant suggested that "if you can see a chance of destroying Hood's army, attend to that first." Gen. Sherman replied Nov. 2, "If I turn back the whole effect of my campaign will be lost. * * * I am clearly of the opinion that the best results will follow my contemplated movement through Georgia." And finally, on the same day, Nov. 2, 1864, at 11:30 A. M., there flashed over the wires from City Point, Va., to Kingston, Ga., the following dispatch:

Major Gen. Sherman:

Your dispatch of 9 A. M. yesterday is just received. I dispatched you the same date, advising that Hood's army ought to be looked upon now as the "object." With the force, however, that you have left with Gen. Thomas he must be able to take care of Hood and destroy him. I do not see that you can withdraw from where you are to follow Hood without giving up all we have gained in territory. I say, then, go on as you propose.

U. S. GRANT, Lieutenant General.

If the above statements, telegrams, and orders, along with Gen. Grant's official report, do not fully substantiate Gen. Sherman's rightful claim to the honor of that great march, then words have lost their meaning. But for fear that Gen. Sherman's critics and his enemies may still cling to their absurd declarations, I give in conclusion the testimony of that man, given at a time when all the facts in the case were fresh in his memory, and whose exalted position give him a right to know whereof he spoke. It is given in a letter addressed to Gen. Sherman, and dated Washington, D. C., Dec. 26, 1864. The italics are mine:

When you were about leaving Atlanta for the Atlantic coast I was anxious, if not fearful, but feeling that you were the better judge, and remembering "nothing risked, nothing gained," I did not interfere. Now, the undertaking being a success, *the honor is all yours; for I believe that none of us went further than to acquiesce*, and, taking the work of Gen. Thomas into account, it is indeed a great success. * * * It brings those who sat in darkness to see a great light. But what next? I suppose it will be safer if I leave Gen. Grant and yourself to decide.

A. LINCOLN.

Gen. Boynton asserts that Gen. Grant planned the campaign to the sea. Gen. Grant, in his official report, does not claim the honor: but, as I have shown by full and accurate extracts from his report, beyond a question gives the honor to Gen. Sherman, while President Lincoln puts upon record the fact that no man in the councils of the nation, military or civil, "went further than to acquiesce."

The length of this letter will not permit me to speak of what I knew, saw, and heard in regard to the origin, plan, and execution of this great campaign. All this will be fully set forth in my next communication.

JUDSON KILPATRICK.

OBITUARY.

REV. FERDINAND ROGERS, D. D.

Rev. Dr. Rogers, of Greene, N. Y., died suddenly while on a railroad train going from Norwich to Greene, on Tuesday night, in company with his wife and daughter. He seemed in excellent health on taking his seat in the car, but when the train had been moving only a few minutes he grasped a friend in the seat before him by both shoulders, saying that he felt ill. He settled down in his seat and died within two or three minutes. On the arrival of the train at Greene the remains were transferred to his late residence, where they now are. Dr. Rogers was a subject of heart disease, and once fainted in his pulpit. It is probable that he died from heart disease. The Utica *Observer* gives the following sketch of his life: "Rev. Dr. Rogers was the oldest Presbyter in this diocese in the order of canonical residence. He was ordained to the priesthood July 2, 1837; in 1838 he was in charge of St. Paul's Church, Brownville, Jefferson County; participated in the organization of the Diocese of Western New-York, which was set off in 1838 from the Diocese of New-York, which then embraced the whole State. He also participated in the election of Bishop DeLancey, the first Bishop of the Diocese of Western New-York. He continued in charge of the parish at Brownville in connection with the one at Dexter until October, 1846, when he began his rectorate over the parish at Greene. While he was engaged at Brownville and Dexter he also taught for awhile. He was Rector of Zion Church, Greene, from Oct. 1, 1846, until the day of his death. He received the degree of Doctor of Divinity from Hobart College in 1866. By reason of his being the oldest Presbyter, he was chosen Chairman of the Primary Convention of the Diocese of Central New-York, at its organization in Trinity Church, in Utica, in November, 1868. He was Trustee of the General Theological Seminary from the diocese, was otherwise honored, and was greatly esteemed throughout the diocese. He was a contemporary at the organization of the Diocese of Western New-York, of Rev. Drs. Rudd and Proal. Rev. Robert C. Rogers, of New-York, Secretary of the Indian Department of the Episcopal Board of Missions, and formerly Rector of Emmanuel Church, Little Falls, is a brother of deceased."

OBITUARY NOTE.

Samuel H. Lloyd, for many years connected with the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company, as agent, in this City, died at his residence, in West Forty-seventh street, yesterday. He was well known throughout the country, and was for many years a resident of San Francisco. Mr. Lloyd was fifty-three years of age.

DIAMONDS ARE TRUMPS.—There is nothing in nature so beautiful as a real diamond, and there is nothing in art equal to it, except the beautiful imitation known as the PARISIAN DIAMONDS, the secret of the manufacture of which was recently discovered by a chemist of Paris, who has succeeded, by a process known only to himself, in giving to a pure crystal all the permanent beauty, brilliancy, and brightness of the real gem. A large assortment of these glittering beauties in solid gold setting, costing thirty times less than real diamonds, are to be seen at the sole agent's, RICHARD HUMPHREYS, Jeweler, No. 779 Broadway, opposite Stewart's.—*Advertisement.*

DAYTON'S INHALER AND DISINFECTOR with VINCONTAGIUM is a preventive of small-pox, diphtheria, and other contagious diseases, and a relief for catarrh, bronchitis, and consumption. Sold by druggists. Manufactory No. 20 West Houston st.—*Advertisement.*

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Snow and Rain vs. Balls and Parties.—India-rubber boots and shoes vs. boots and shoes for parties, at MILLER & CO.'S, No. 3 Union square.

Everdell's Principal Office, 302 Broadway. Elegant wedding and ball cards, stationery, &c. Beautiful boxes note paper.

Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry will cure your cough. Try it! 50c. and $1 a bottle.

MARRIED.

HILLS—BULKLEY.—On Tuesday, Jan. 18, at the residence of the bride's mother, by Rev. S. D. Burchard D. D., ARTHUR T. HILLS, M. D., to ANNA R., youngest daughter of the late Charles H. Bulkley.

SAXE—BOSWORTH.—On Tuesday, Jan. 18, 1876, by Rev. William Adams, JOHN THEODORE SAXE, of West Troy, N. Y., son of Hon. John Godfrey Saxe, to MARY A., daughter of ex-Judge Bosworth, at the residence of the bride's parents, in New-York City.

WRIGHT—MOORHEAD.—On Tuesday, Jan. 11, at the residence of the bride's mother, by Rev. —— Shaw, D. D., ROBERT WRIGHT to MISS ATTELIA ANN MOORHEAD, daughter of the late Andrew Moorhead.

DIED.

BECKER.—At Fort Reid, Fla., Jan. 14, HERMANN W., aged 22 years, son of C. E. and Johanna R. Becker, New-York.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

BISSELL.—At Greene, Chenango County, on the 19th inst., EDWARD BISSELL, late Purser United States Navy, aged 67 years.

Interment at Green-Wood. Notice of funeral hereafter.

BLEAKIE.—At Orange Junction, on Monday, 17th inst., MARGARET, daughter of the late Robert H. and Jane Bleakie, aged 23 years and 10 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of Mr. E. M. Clark, Arlington av., on Thursday, the 20th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M. Trains will leave Barclay and Christopher sts. at 9:10.

BRYCE.—On Monday evening, Jan. 17, JAMES BRYCE, aged 59 years, 6 months, and 2 days.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday morning at 10:30, from the Church of the Holy Saviour, East 25th st.

INDEPENDENT ROYAL ARCH LODGE NO. 2, F. A. M.—Members are requested to attend at the Church of the Holy Saviour, on Thursday, 20th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., to pay the last tribute of respect to their late brother JAMES BRYCE.

The members of Holland Lodge No. 8, F. A. M., and of Lafayette Chapter No. 207, R. A. M., are invited to unite with the lodge on that occasion. By order of the M.

PHILO S. SHELTON, Jr., Secretary.

JAMES BRYCE.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Continental National Bank, held at the Banking-house, Jan. 19, the following resolutions in respect to the memory of the late JAMES BRYCE, were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, This board has learned, with profound regret of the death on the 17th instant, of James Bryce, one of its members; therefore

Resolved, That we recognize the hand of Divine Providence in the removal of our late associate, JAMES BRYCE, who was an original incorporator and for more than twenty years a Director in this bank.

Resolved, That we desire to express, and place upon record, our high regard for the ability and integrity of our deceased friend, which his long career as a merchant in successful business, and his warm friendship, generosity, and honor as a citizen so justly demand.

Resolved, That we tender to the family of the deceased our sympathy in their affliction.

Resolved, That the members of this board attend the funeral services on the 20th instant, and that a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to the family of the deceased.

CHARLES BARD, President.

CICCONE.—On Monday, Jan. 17, GISELDA, beloved wife of Camillo Ciccone and dear daughter of Ernesto Abbiati, in the 25th year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence No. 94 3d av., at 10 A. M. Thursday, and from thence to Calvary Cemetery.

CRISSEY.—On Wednesday, 19th inst., MARY CRISSEY, widow of Ebenezer Crissey, in the 94th year of her age.

Funeral on Friday, 21st, at 4 o'clock, at the residence of D. B. Halstead, No. 335 Washington av., Brooklyn. Interment in the Warwick Cemetery, Warwick, N. Y., on Saturday morning.

DODGE.—On Sunday, Jan. 16, EDITH DRAPER, daughter of Dr. Henry N. and Mary J. Dodge, aged 14 months and 25 days.

And on Wednesday, Jan. 19, MARY J., wife of Dr. Henry N. Dodge, and daughter of the late Moseley I. Danforth, aged 26 years.

FENNER.—Suddenly, at Washington, D. C., Jan. 17, BENJAMIN FENNER, in the 62d year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his brother, Dr. Henry Fenner, South Orange, N. J., on Thursday morning, at 10:30 o'clock.

HAZARD.—On Wednesday, Jan. 19, DELIA H., widow of the late Rev. Silas H. Hazard, of Iowa City, aged 69 years, 6 months, and 2 days.

Friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral services, at the residence of her son-in-law, Charles H. Kitchell, No. 333 West 92d st., on Thursday, 20th inst., at 2:30 o'clock P. M. Remains will be taken to Iowa City for interment.

HAVEN.—At Fort Washington, on the 17th inst., SARAH SHERBURNE LANGDON, widow of John Appleton Haven, in the 79th year of her age.

Funeral services at her late residence on Thursday, 20th inst., at 11 o'clock. Friends of the family are invited to attend. Carriages will be in waiting at Fort Washington Station on arrival of Hudson River Railroad cars, which leave 30th st. at 10:30 o'clock. A returning train leaves Fort Washington at 12:15, landing passengers at Grand Central Depot at 42d st.

HALSEY.—Thursday evening, 18th January, CORNELIA R. CONANT, wife of Brevet Lieut. Col. Thomas H. Halsey, United States Army, in the 48th year of her age.

Funeral service at Brandon, Vt. Remains will leave 4 P. M., Thursday, per Hudson River Railroad.

HUIELL.—On Wednesday, Jan. 19, ESTHER, wife of John V. Huiell, in the 40th year of her age.

Funeral on Friday, Jan. 21, at 1 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 286 Madison st.

LEONARD.—On Monday, 17th, Mrs. MARY JANE LEONARD, aged 67 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her daughter, Mrs. A. C. Force, Llewellyn Park, Orange, N. J., on Thursday, the 20th, at 2:30 P. M.

LLOYD.—At his residence, No. 22 West 47th st., on Wednesday, Jan. 19, at 1 o'clock P. M., SAMUEL H. LLOYD, aged 53 years.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

LUDLUM.—On the 18th inst., ADELIA, relict of Nicholas S. Ludlum, in the 70th year of her age.

Funeral service at St. Timothy's Church (8th av. and 57th st.,) on Friday, at 11 o'clock. Relatives and friends are invited to attend without further notice.

MAURY.—At noon on Wednesday, 19th inst., at her residence, No. 17 East 4th st., ANN MAURY, in her 73d year.

Funeral on Friday, from St. Mark's Church, at 11 A. M. The friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

McKEWAN.—On Wednesday, Jan. 19, JOHN McKEWAN, of this City.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

MEAD.—Tuesday morning, Jan. 18, 1876, in Greenwich, Conn., THEODORE H. MEAD, Esq., in the 55th year of his age.

Notice of the funeral hereafter.

McCALL.—On Tuesday morning, Jan. 18, 1876, ALICE EMMA, daughter of James N. and Emma McCall, aged 11 months and 25 days.

Funeral services on Thursday morning the 20th inst., at 11 o'clock, at the residence of her parents, No. 9 East 43d st. Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

SALTUS.—On Tuesday, 18th inst., ANNA SALTUS, aged 86 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from the Reformed Dutch Church, corner of Lafayette place and 4th st., on Thursday morning at 10 o'clock.

STONEY.—ROBERT C. STONEY, on Monday morning, at New York Hotel, in the 46th year of his age.

Friends are invited to attend the funeral from Dr. Newton's Church, corner of 15th and Chestnut sts., Philadelphia, on Thursday, at 12:30 P. M.

STOUGHTON.—At Summit, N. J., Jan. 18, MRS. HANNAH, widow of William B. Stoughton, daughter of R. W. Sleight, deceased, of New-York, and granddaughter of Lieut. Col. John Conway, of the New-Jersey line of the Army of 1776.

Funeral service at Calvary Church, Summit, N. J., Thursday, the 20th inst., on the arrival of the train leaving New-York at 9:10 A. M. Interment in Trinity Cemetery, New-York City. Relatives and friends respectfully invited to attend.

TIMPSON.—On Wednesday, Jan. 19, ELIZABETH LOWERRE, relict of Charles W. Timpson, of pneumonia, aged 73 years, 11 months and 19 days.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church, corner 4th av. and 22d st., on Friday, Jan. 21, at 12 M.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The foreign mails for the week ending SATURDAY, Jan. 22, 1876, will close at this office on TUESDAY, at 7 A. M., for Europe, per steamer Idaho, via Queenstown; on WEDNESDAY, at 8 A. M., for Europe, per steamer Java, via Queenstown; on THURSDAY, at 11 A. M., for Europe, per steamer Gellert, via Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg; on SATURDAY, at 11 A. M., for England, Wales, Ireland, and France, per steamer City of Richmond, and at 11 A. M., for France direct, per steamer Labrador, via Havre, and at 11 A. M., for Scotland direct, per steamer Victoria, via Glasgow, and at 11:30 A. M., for Europe, per steamer Hoenstauffen, via Southampton and Bremen.

Mails for China, Japan, &c., will leave San Francisco Feb. 1, 1876.

Mails for Australia, New Zealand, &c., will leave San Francisco Feb. 2, 1876. T. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

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NEW PUBLICATIONS.

SCRIBNER FOR FEBRUARY.

"THE BULLS OF THE BLESSED TRINITY"
Is the title of a chapter in
BRET HARTE'S "GABRIEL CONROY,"
Which is one of the most vivid pieces of description in modern fiction; and the portraiture of character in this same February installment of the story is, perhaps, equally powerful.

EDWARD EVERETT HALE takes
"PHILIP NOLAN'S FRIENDS"
further on their adventurous way through the Western wilderness.

"NEW-YORK IN THE REVOLUTION"
has a concluding chapter, in which some curious anecdotes are told and strikingly illustrated.

"THE HOLLIS BUST OF MILTON,"
of which a large and excellent engraving is given, will be welcomed by admirers of the man and poet, as virtually a discovery. This paper is made additionally interesting by a letter from Prof. Masson, the biographer of Milton, and the editor of his works.

"A PIECE OF SECRET HISTORY,"
accompanied by a fine portrait of Gen. Robert E. Lee, is one of the most important disclosures that have been made with relation to the secret history of the Confederacy.

"A HUNDRED THOUSAND HOMES"
Is the title of the most full and satisfactory account yet given of Philadelphia's peculiar institutions, the six hundred building and loan associations, whose method is now attracting so much attention in other cities.

CLARENCE COOK'S PAPER ON HOUSE-FURNISHING AND DECORATION,
Fully and beautifully illustrated, is the third of a very interesting series.

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Is described by MOSES COIT TYLER, in the series on some of the representative American Colleges. This is the first university in the country which, having attained success upon the old system, has incorporated the plan of co-education of the sexes.

"FERNANDO NORONHA"
Is the name of a singular penal colony in the Atlantic Ocean, here described with pen and pencil.

JOHN ADAMS,
In the "REVOLUTIONARY LETTERS," asserts his views on the currency question.

Dr. J. G. HOLLAND,
In TOPICS OF THE TIME, writes of "The Bible in the Public Schools," acknowledging a change of view.

"THE OLD CABINET" has to do with "Friendship." "HOME AND SOCIETY" tells about "Two Ways of Teaching at Home," &c. In "CULTURE AND PROGRESS," books by Viollet Le Duc, James, MacDonald, Miller, the Marquis of Lorne, &c., are discussed. "THE WORLD'S WORK" contains notes on the Solar Engine, New Measuring Instruments, and various inventions and methods. In "BRIC-A-BRAC," Wordsworth's recently discovered poem to the Queen is republished.

On the whole, SCRIBNER for FEBRUARY may be considered a number of rare excellence.

Subscription price, $4 a year. November and December numbers free to all new subscribers for 1876.

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A TRENCHANT EDITORIAL

On this subject, says: "A worse literature than that which is spread before the children of this country it would hardly be possible for the mind of man to conceive or his hand to execute. It is even worse than an open advocacy of vice and intemperance, for that would carry its own antidote, while what we have excites, stimulates, and debases the intellect, unfits it for healthy food, fills the imagination with gaudy and distorted pictures of life, and develops the passions at an age when they should be most under control. How much of the low moral tone of society is due to these satanic issues of the press we do not know; but, as a river can nowhere be so effectually poisoned as at its source, so we have a right to believe that the millions of these papers devoured by curious and eager children must influence to a large extent the tone of thought and the drift of action of those whose plastic minds come under their influence."

The writer adds: "It may be somewhat unnecessary to state that we have no reference in the above to those monthly magazines for children, which are as healthful as they are beautiful. If all editors were as able, truthful, and devoted as MRS. MARY MAPES DODGE (who edits ST. NICHOLAS) there would be nothing to complain of." The New-York *Tribune* says: "In

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SIR: I respectfully offer you a report on the political and industrial condition of several of the Southern States, the result of an exploration made by me during the Spring and Summer of the present year, at the request of Mr. James Gordon Bennett, for the New-York *Herald*. The facts collected here seem to me likely to interest you, who, I sincerely believe, have failed to make the people of the Southern States contented, chiefly because, in your exalted position, it was unfortunately, difficult for you to know the real condition of those States, which has rapidly and continually changed from year to year of your administration. Had you been able to examine them for yourself in 1874-75, as you did in 1865, I cannot doubt that your Southern policy would in very many particulars have been different from what it has been; for it is your duty, as it doubtless is your wish, to secure the liberties and increase the prosperity, contentment, and happiness of all your fellow-citizens.

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POLITICAL.

TENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Regular meeting of the above Association will be held at head-quarters THIS (Thursday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock.

JACOB M. PATTERSON, Jr., President.
WILLIAM GLAZER, Secretary.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The Exchange was well attended yesterday, Wednesday, Jan. 19, and a number of sales were effected. A feature of the day's business was that several of the sales made were at public auction. The following is a review of the transactions:

E. H. Ludlow & Co., at public auction, to close out an interest, sold the four-story brick fire-proof warehouse, with plot 79 by 102.4, Nos. 536, 538, and 540 Water street, north-east corner of Jefferson street, the plot also fronting on Cherry street, for $60,000, to Messrs. Foster & Thompson. The same firm also sold in one parcel, by order of the Supreme Court, in partition, under the direction of J. W. C. Beveridge, the two five-story Nova Scotia stone front stores, with plot 50 by 75, Nos. 62 and 64 Leonard street, south-west corner of Church street, for $963,000, to Caroline M. Brewer. This property rents at the rate of $39,000 per annum.

V. K. Stevenson, Jr., by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, J. R. Ward, Esq., Referee, disposed of the five-story brick basement-house, with lot 25 by 69.8, situate on Delancey street, north side, 50.3 feet west of Norfolk street, for $23,961, the purchaser being C. J. Goeller, plaintiff in the legal action.

James M. Miller, also under a Supreme Court foreclosure decree, E. S. Dakin, Esq., Referee, sold the lot, 25.5 by 100, on Fifth avenue, south-east corner of One Hundred and Sixth street, for $10,000, and two lots, each 25 by 100.9, on East One Hundred and Sixth street, south side, 100 feet east of Fifth avenue, one for $4,000 and the other for $3,000. The purchaser of the three lots was August Schoille, plaintiff in the foreclosure suit. Mr. Miller also sold, at a Executors' sale, to close estate of George Koehler, deceased, a two-story and basement frame house, with plot 50 by 100, located on Smith street, south side, 103 feet east of Beach street, Mount Vernon, Westchester County, for $1,600, to D. Koehler.

The closing sale of the day was made by Richard V. Harnett, who, under a Supreme Court foreclosure order, Frank Rudd, Esq., Referee, sold the three-story brick building, with lot 20.6 by 54, No. 141 Cedar street, north side, 40 feet east of Washington street, for $10,100, to Charles McManus.

The legal sale, by Richard J. Garrettson, of a house and lot on Sixth avenue, south of Twenty-fourth street, was adjourned sine die.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

The sales announced for to-day at the Exchange are the following:

By William Kennelly, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Thomas Boese, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 16 by 100, on West Thirty-ninth street, south side, 200 feet west of Tenth avenue. Also, similar sale, same Referee, of a house, with lot 25 by 95.1, on Sylvan place, north-west corner of One Hundred and Twentieth street. Also, similar sale, George L. Ingraham, Esq., Referee, of four lots, each 25 by 100.8, on West Eighty-ninth street, north side, 200 feet west of Ninth avenue, and four lots, each 25 by 100.8, on West Ninetieth street, south side, 300 feet west of Ninth avenue.

By James M. Miller, foreclosure sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, John S. Lawrence, Esq., Referee, of the building, with plot 22.4 by 122.10 by 103 by 63.10 by 75.9 by 72.6 by 28.4, No. 57 Allen street, north side, between Grand and Hester streets, known as the property of the New-York Steam Power Company.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, E. D. Gale, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 21.1 by 100.5, on East Forty-third street, north side, 100 feet west of Second avenue.

By Joel Garretson, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William Barney, Esq., Referee, of three lots, each 25 by 100.10, on East One Hundred and Fourteenth street, north side, 270 feet east of First avenue.

By H. W. Coates, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William Sinclair, Esq., Referee, of one lot, 25 by 100.5, on West Fifty-eighth street, south side, 375 feet west of Ninth avenue.

By Hugh N. Camp, foreclosure sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, George Waddington, Esq., Referee, of a house and lot, 22 by 90, on West Twenty-first street, north side, 67 feet west of Ninth avenue.

EXCHANGE SALES—WEDNESDAY, JAN. 19.

NEW-YORK.

By E. H. Ludlow.

2 five-story Nova Scotia stone-front stores and plot, Nos. 62 and 64 Leonard st., s. w. corner of Church st.; plot 50x75 ..... $263,000

1 four-story brick fire-proof warehouse and plot, Nos. 536, 538, and 540 Water st., n. e. corner of Jefferson st., fronting also on Cherry st.; plot 79x102.4 60,000

By V. K. Stevenson, Jr.

1 five-story brick tenement-house and lot, Delancey st., n. s., 50.3 ft. w. of Norfolk st., lot 25x69.8 ..... $23,961

By James M. Miller.

1 lot, 5th av., s. e. corner of 106th st., 25.9x100 ..... $10,000

1 lot, East 106th st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 5th av., 25x100.9 ..... $4,000

1 lot, East 106th st., s. s., 125 ft. e. of 5th av., adjoining above, same size $3,000

1 two-story and basement frame house and lot, Smith st., 103 ft. e. of Beach st., Mount Vernon, Westchester County, plot 50x100 1,600

By Richard V. Harnett.

1 three-story brick building and lot, No. 141 Cedar st., n. s., 40 ft. e. of Washington st., lot 20.6x54 ..... $10,100

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Tuesday, Jan. 18.

Wall st., No. 19, and Broad st., Nos. 4 and 6; Wall st., s. s., 29.2½ ft. w. of Broad st., 20x 63.2½; Broad st., w. s., 15.10 ft. s. of Wall st., 42.4x30.1; Edward Matthew and wife to Matthew Wilks $285,000

Church st., No. 199, 21.3½x75; Barbara Jones and husband to William W. Hoppin 20,000

142d st., n. s., 175 ft. e. of Willis av., 26x100; Eliza A. Leayeraft to Anna R. Leayeraft 8,000

42d st., s. s., 350 ft. w. of 9th av., 25x100.5; Sarah Isaacs and wife to Jotte Isaacs 24,000

8th av., 104.1 ft. s. of 27th st., 22x100; Margaret Hind and others to Margaret Hind ..... nom.

Oliver st., 216x212, 246x Ward; John J. Beman and wife to Philip Duffey $7,500

Gardner av., s. w. s., 50x100, 24th Ward; Leonard K. Parker and wife to George R. Morgan 500

Gardner av., s. w. s., 150 ft. s. of 6th av., 75x236.11; Leonard K. Parker and wife to Esther D. Merwin 12,000

Orchard st., w. s., No. 57, 150 ft. s. of Grand st., 25.1x87.6; ½ part of; Charles Feyser to George Feyser $2,300

Same property, ½ part of; Nathan Feyser and wife to George Feyser $2,300

Central av., w. s., 450 ft. n. of Gerard av., 50x 200, 24th Ward; William Richardson and wife to Mary A. Kelly 3,350

Central av., w. s., 400 ft. s. of Gerard av., 50x 200, 24th Ward; same to same $3,350

Avenue A, s. w. corner of 76th st., 25x75; Frederick Schessle and wife to Leonhard Rebel and others 20,000

9th av., s. w. corner of 73d st., 125x102.2; Peter Sheridan, executor of, to Benjamin Y. Wheelwright 75,000

81st st., n. s., 255 ft. w. of 2d av., 20x100.5; Joseph B. Wray to Esther M. Stone 17,000

2d av., w. s., 150 ft. s. of Ridge av., 50x irregular, 24th Ward; Patrick McGarry and wife to Philip Duffey 600

2d st., n. s., 225 ft. w. of 5th av., 25x100.5; Lewis J. Phillips and wife to Harriet A. Woodbury 55,000

Lewis J. Phillips and others to Frederick Lewis; general assignment.

1st av., w. s., 41.4 ft. s. of 45th st., 19.8½x70; Helen L. Burdett and husband to John L. Ladlow st., w. s., Delancey estate, No. 1,141; Rosina Rink and husband to Christian Oehlers ..... nom.

24,000

Vermilye av., n. s., 100 ft. e. of Hawthorn st., 150x150; Kate M. Cormac and husband to Edward R. Searing ..... nom.

1st av., n. s., Williams Bridge road, 194x115.7; Edward Smith Berrian and wife to A. H. Rhinelds 1,000

1st av., w. s., 41.4 ft. s. of 45th st., 19.8½x70; Helen L. Burdett and husband to John L. Ludlow 500

47th st., s. s., 375 ft. w. of 5th av., 25x92; Sidney De Kay, Referee, to Catharine A. Schuchardt 19,500

Bloomingdale road, s. s., 42 — Bidson st., 90x50; H. J. Cullen, Jr., Referee, (partition,) to John Castree $7,000

Vermilyea av., s. s., east of Hawthorn st., 166x 100; John H. Donnelly to Edward R. Searing.

Spuyten Duyvil Creek, 24th Ward; Alfred S. Putnam and wife to Putnam & Halstead ..... nom.

1st av., w. s., 41.4 ft. s. of 45th st., 19.8½x70; John L. Simmonds to Theodore M. Lilienthal.

3d av., s. e. corner of 149th st., 125x100; lot 147th st., s. s., part of; Benjamin F. Raynor and wife to Sarah R. Raynor, Executrix ..... nom.

Madison av., s. s., 23.2 ft. s. of 74th st., 20x80, ½ part of; same to same ..... nom.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

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COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; understands making pastry, cake, jellies, &c.; will assist with washing and ironing; has good references. Can be seen for two days at No. 201 West 18th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT ENGlish cook; thoroughly competent in all branches; fancy dishes and desserts of all kinds; satisfactory reference. Address for two days J. M., Box No. 306 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK.—BY AN EXPERT FRENCH COOK, WHO IS able to get up dinner parties, cold and hot suppers, pastries, and piece monte; has the best of testimonials. Can be seen at Jacquin's French Bureau, No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

COOK, HOUSE-WORK, &c.—BY COMPETENT Colored women; good cooks, washing, ironing; capable for any kind of house-work; for City or country, for low wages; good references. At the Protestant Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK.—BY A SWEDISH YOUNG WOMAN; A well-trained servant; speaks English; is neat, willing, and a good cook and baker; well recommended. Can be seen to-day at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., over Russian baths.

COOK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS GOOD cook; no objection to assist in the washing; good City reference; a first-class family cook; understands family; country preferred. Call No. at 57 West 18th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER IN A SMALL family; would prefer the country; is an excellent cook, and can give a satisfactory reference. Call at No. 307 West 38th st.

COOK.—BY A CLEAN, QUIET, COMPETENT GIRL with excellent City reference; will do part of the laundry work, or all in a small family. Call or address No. 951 6th av., second door above 53d st.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN GIRL AS MEAT and vegetable cook; no objection to a boarding-house; has the best of references. Call at No. 103 East 27th st.

COOK, HOUSE-WORK, &c.—BY GOOD GERman girls for City or country; understand all kinds of cooking or house-work, &c.; good references. At the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A young American girl to do the work of a small family; a good cook, washer, and ironer; the best of City references. Call at No. 103 East 27th st.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS COOK, WASHER, and ironer; best City reference. Call at No. 334 East 59th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A German girl; no objection to the country. Call at No. 275 Bowery.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A smart, capable girl, to do cooking, washing, and ironing, or general house-work, in City or country; a respectful and economical servant; good cook, and excellent washer and ironer; best references given. Call at No. 115 Clinton st., Brooklyn.

COOK.—BY A RELIABLE FOREIGN COOK FOR A small respectable family liking the French, Spanish or German cooking; highest references from last place; can wash and iron perfectly; reduced salary, with her husband as experienced steward. Dolores, No. 50 Stanton st., first floor.

COOK.—BY A NORTH OF IRELAND PROTESTANT woman, as cook; can do all kinds of American cooking; willing to assist with washing; would go a short distance in the country; excellent reference. Call at No. 109 West 41st st.

COOK, HOUSE-WORK, &c.—BY COMPETENT Colored women; good cooks, washing, ironing; capable for any kind of house-work; for City or country, for low wages; good references. At the Protestant Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK.—BY AN EXPERT FRENCH COOK, WHO IS able to get up dinner parties, cold and hot suppers, pastries, and piece monte; has the best of testimonials. Can be seen at Jacquin's French Bureau, No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook in a private family; will do the coarse washing; is a good baker; has the best City reference. Call at No. 488 6th av., Room No. 5.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A RESpectable woman as good cook, washer, and ironer in a private family; excellent baker; good City reference. Call at No. 245 East 28th st.

COOK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl as cook; no objection to assist with washing and ironing; good City references. Call for two days at No. 250 West 33d st., second floor, room No. 6.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN AS COOK IN a private family; a good baker; understands all sorts of meats, soups, &c.; best City reference. Call at No. 235 East 22d st.

COOK.—BY AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; understands all kinds of soups, meats, pastry, and jellies; is an excellent baker; best City references. Call at No. 107 West 18th st., first floor.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS COOK; has good City reference. Call at No. 709 6th av., in toy store.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE W MAN AS COOK; no objection to a private boarding-house. Call at No. 158 West 18th st.

DRESS-MAKER OR SEAMSTRESS.—BY A young English woman as dress-maker or seamstress in a private family; thoroughly competent; good references. Apply at No. 246 West 20th st.

DRESS-MAKER.—A FIRST-CLASS DRESS-MAKer by the day or week; also, good on boys' clothing; terms very low. Call or address Dress-maker, No. 1,491 Broadway, or No. 452 West 53d st.

DRESS-MAKER.—A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman would like a few engagements by the day at dress-making, or will take work home; terms, $1 50; can be highly recommended. Call for two days at Young Ladies' Association, No. 61 Irving place.

DRESS-MAKER, &c.—BY A GERMAN PERSON who speaks English and French; understands dress-making and is a good seamstress; has been lady's maid. Address No. 203 East 27th st., care of M. Gates.

DRESS-MAKER, &c.—BY A YOUNG ENGLISH woman as dress-maker or seamstress to a private family; thoroughly competent; good references. Call from 9 to 4 at No. 261 West 23d st.

DRESS-MAKER, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE girl; understands dress-making and family sewing; or will take charge of children and do light work; good City reference. Call at No. 334 East 21st st.

GOVERNESS OR USEFUL COMPANION, Or would take charge of a young miss.—By an industrious and pleasant young French Swiss; speaks Italian and English; understands dress-making; willing to make herself useful; good references. Address G., Box No. 290 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

HOUSEKEEPER, &c.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED Protestant as housekeeper; will care for an invalid; is an efficient and reliable person; is also a good seamstress; good reference. Address F. P. O., Box No. 256 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A COLORED WOMAN AS housekeeper or first-class cook in a club-house, and daughter as chamber-maid or waitress; best references. Apply at No. 263 West 47th st., fourth floor.

HOUSEKEEPER, &c.—BY A YOUNG PROTestant English woman as working housekeeper, or any respectable engagement; good references. Call on Miss Best, No. 106 East 15th st.

HOUSE-KEEPER, &c.—BY A COMPETENT young lady as house-keeper or seamstress; good reference. Call at No. 129 East 12th st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A LADY FULLY COMpetent as housekeeper; City or country; best references given and required. Address J. W. N., Post Office Box No. 5,316.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG NORWEGIAN girl of twenty-two, with excellent City reference; a good cook, washer and ironer, and willing to do general work in City or country; is not afraid of large washing or good distance from City. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE AMERican girl to do general house-work for a small family; she is a real good girl, willing, obliging, and of kind disposition. Call at Morison's, corner 11th st. and 6th av. Take notice of this address.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO DO house-work in a small family or to cook, wash, and iron; has best City reference. Call at No. 322 East 29th st., second floor, front.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman to do house-work in a small private family; best City references. Call at No. 139 East 13th st., rear.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A respectable young girl as lady's maid and seamstress; operates on different machines; dresses hair; good City reference. Apply at No. 230 West 16th st., in bakery.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as lady's maid; can trim dresses; best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 497 7th av., between 36th and 37th sts.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A FRENCH PERSON AS lady's maid; understands hair-dressing and dress-making; City references. Address A., Box No. 327 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman as first-class laundress; French fluting, box plaiting, ruffling, polishing, and all kinds of fine work; would do chamber-work; best testimonials; sober, honest, neat, and obliging; country or City. Apply at Beekham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY a good laundress and chamber-maid, or would fill other positions; flutes, polishes, &c., and is a thorough chamber-maid and waitress if required; City or country; last place five years. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

LAUNDRESS.—AS FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; good City references. Call at No. 343 East 33d st., second floor.

SITUATIONS WANTED.
FEMALES.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A COMPETENT ENGLISH young woman as first-class laundress; understands ladies' fineries and finting; will assist in chamber-work; is careful and obliging. Call at No. 205 West 27th st., near 7th av., first floor.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS first-class laundress; thoroughly understands her business; no objection to the country; good reference. Call at No. 248 West 30th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS first-class laundress; understands all kinds of fine washing; City or country; best of references. Call for two days at No. 169 West 25th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as laundress; understands French fluting; or as chamber-maid; best City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at 308 East 39th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS in a private family; thoroughly acquainted with all pertaining to her duties; City reference. Call at 244 West 16th st., first flight, back room, for two days.

LAUNDRESS, &c.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS first-class laundress, or would cook, wash, and iron in a small private family; no objection to the country; good reference. Call at No. 185 East 28th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A CAPABLE LAUNDRESS who has just left her place, where she had lived two years; lady can be seen. Call at No. 602 6th av., between 36th and 36th sts.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT laundress, with excellent City references. Can be seen at No. 1,236 Broadway, French Office.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMan as first-class laundress; does French fluting, plaiting, and all kinds of finery; best City reference. Call at No. 228 East 29th st., back room, second flight.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN PROTESTANT girl as nurse; can bring up a baby from its birth; or would do chamber-work and take care of growing children; excellent references. Call at No. 109 West 41st st.

NURSE.—BY AN AMERICAN PROTESTANT young woman as infant's nurse, or grown children; will assist in chamber-work; is careful, willing, and obliging; best City reference. Apply at No. 205 West 27th st., near 7th av.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS CHILD'S NURSE, or would take care of grown children; can do plain sewing and operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine. Last employer to be seen at 236 East 29th st.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN WOMAN AS infant's nurse, or will attend on an invalid lady; is experienced in sickness; good City references. Call at No. 346 West 37th st.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO MIND A CHILD and be useful; good reference; really wants a home; City or country. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

NURSE.—BY A RELIABLE YOUNG GIRL AS NURSE, or will attend to an invalid lady. Call at No. 456 4th av., between 30th and 31st sts.

NURSE.—BY AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN; CAN take entire charge of an infant or children; the best City reference. Call at No. 50 East 41st st., near Madison av.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT NURSE; CAN TAKE entire charge of an infant and assist with growing children; best of City references. Call at No. 209 East 40th st.

NURSE.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT WOMAN as infant's nurse; understands how to bring it up on the bottle; City reference. Call at No. 117 West 26th st., room No. 12.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG FRENCH GIRL AS NURSE for young children and to do plain sewing; can furnish good reference. Address Mr. Wagner, No. 323 West 41st st., between 8th and 9th avs.

NURSE, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE PERSON AS children's nurse and do sewing, or would do chamber-work; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 122 West 20th st.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS NURSE; CAN take charge of an infant; best City reference. Call at No. 425 West 44th st.

NURSE.—BY A LADY AS FRENCH NURSE, WHERE fine sewing will not be required. Apply for two days at No. 24 West 17th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—A WIDOW LADY, ACCUSTOMED to work upon the finest fabrics, wishes families' sewing, including dress-making by the day, or at her own house; infant's outfits, a specialty; was four years at McCreery's, on Broadway. Apply or address J. D., No. 149 East 121st st.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—BY A GIRL AS SEAMstress and dress-maker; is willing to assist with chamber-work. Call at No. 137 East 45th st., present employer's.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, WITH good references, as a good seamstress; is a good hand at machine sewing; renovating dresses a specialty; also fine underclothing; will go out by the day if not permanently suited. Call at No. 120 7th av., near 17th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant woman in a Protestant private family; wages not so much an object as a home; satisfactory reference. Address A. J. C., Box No. 283 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

SITUATIONS PROVIDED FOR WOMEN AT the Church of Our Saviour, 39th st. and 3d av. Call from 9 to 12.

WAITRESS OR CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A Norwegian girl, speaking good English; about three years' City references; is a thorough chamber-maid, a first-class waitress. Can be seen to-day at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., over Russian baths.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-class waitress; willing to assist with chamber-work; two and a half years' City reference. Call at No. 229 East 24th st.

WAITRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—AS waitress and chamber-maid; good City references. Call at No. 219 West 28th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL as waitress; best reference from her last place. Call at or address No. 115 West 41st st.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS, parlor-maid, or chamber-maid; a most thorough servant girl; capable, trustworthy, and reliable; can furnish several years' City reference from one family. Call at Jacquin's Bureau, No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS FIRST-class waitress in a private family; two and one-half years' reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 146 East 30th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS FIRST-class waitress, in City or country; has five years' reference. Call at No. 715 6th av., near 41st st., in the millinery store.

WASHING.—BY A COMPETENT LAUNDRESS, ladies', gentlemen's or families' washing; no objection to go out by the day; has no incumbrance; does fluting. Call at or address No. 428 West 54th st.

WASHING.—A GOOD LAUNDRESS IS DESIROUS of obtaining a few more gentlemen's washing; satisfaction guaranteed; good reference. Call at No. 245 East 28th st.

MALES.

BUTLER AND WAITER.—BY A BUTLER AND Waiter, who thoroughly understands his business, in a first-class private family; superior City reference. Apply in the jewelry store, 861 6th av., for two days.

COACHMAN AND USEFUL MAN, HOUSEwork, &c.—By a Protestant man and wife aged forty years, no children; man can do gardening and farm-work, care cattle and horses, drive, milk, &c.; wife can cook, wash, and iron, or do general house-work; good recommendations. Apply at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A MARRIED man (no family) as first-class coachman and groom; is perfectly honest, sober, industrious, and obliging; is willing to make himself generally useful; first-class reference. Address G. R., Box No. 316 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE, smart, and active young German as coachman and gardener, and would make himself generally useful; can speak French and English as fluently as his native language; has the very best of references. Call at Morison's, corner 11th st. and 6th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN AS COACHman; thoroughly understands his business; no objection to the country; has first-class reference. Call at or address for two days J. S., No. 317 West 15th st., stable.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT MAN; THOROughly understands his business, and is well acquainted with the City, and has the best of references. Address P. M., Box No. 298 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN AGED TWENty-three years, who is well experienced at driving in City or country; also a good groom; best City recommendations from last employer. Apply at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT MARRIED man; no incumbrances; thoroughly understands his business; has the best of references. Address H. K., Box No. 259 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A YOUNG man; willing and obliging; no objection to the country; City and country reference. Call for address three days Thos. Hughes, No. 239 East 22d st.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG SINGLE MAN AS first-class coachman; willing to make himself generally useful; thoroughly understands his business; will be found reliable and competent; best of references. Call or address for three days No. 273 Atlantic av., Brooklyn.

COACHMAN.—BY A COACHMAN WHO THOroughly understands his business; five years' first-class City reference from his last employer; will be found willing and obliging. Call or address J. D., No. 111 East 22d st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, MARRIED, without family, as first-class coachman; is a first-class driver and groom; understands the business thoroughly in every particular; first-class City reference. Apply at private stable, No. 212 West 26th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A FRENCH SINGLE MAN AS coachman; first-class City reference. Address L. D., Box No. 258 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

JAVA......WED., Jan. 19 | CHINA......WED., Feb. 2
*RUSSIA.....WED., Jan. 26 | PARTHIA.....WED., Feb. 9

Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers. Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office, No. 4 Bowling green. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

The steamers of this line take the Lane route recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., going south of the Banks on the passage to Queenstown all the year round.

BALTIC..............SATURDAY, Jan. 22, at 2 P. M.
REPUBLIC............SATURDAY, Jan. 29, at 7 A. M.
GERMANIC............SATURDAY, Feb. 5, at 1 P. M.
CELTIC..............SATURDAY, Feb. 12, at 7 A. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, staterooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships where the noise and motion are least, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $60, $80, and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 37 Broadway, New-York. R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
(Via Queenstown.)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.
TUESDAY.
Leaving Pier No. 46 North River as follows:

DAKOTA..........................Jan. 25, at 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN...................Feb. 1, at 9:30 A. M.
MONTANA.........................Feb. 8, at 3 P. M.
NEVADA.........................Feb. 22, at 3 P. M.
IDAHO..........................Feb. 29, at 8 A. M.

RATES FOR PASSENGERS REDUCED.

Steerage, $26; intermediate, $40; cabin, $65 to $80, according to stateroom. Steerage office, No. 29 Broadway. General offices, No. 63 Wall st.

WILLIAMS & GUION.

INMAN LINE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF RICHMOND.......Saturday, Jan. 22, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP.......Saturday, Jan. 29, at 7 A. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN.......Saturday, Feb. 5, at 1 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL.......Saturday, Feb. 12, at 7 A. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK.......Saturday, Feb. 19, at 1 P. M.
and each succeeding Saturday from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

CABIN................$60, $80 and $100, Gold
STEERAGE.....................$28, Currency

Drafts issued at low rates.
For cabin passage and general business apply at the company's office, No. 15 Broadway.
For steerage passage at No. 33 Broadway, or Pier No. 45 North River. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, VIA PLYMOUTH.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

LABRADOR, Sanglier..............Saturday Jan. 22
PEREIRE, Danre..................Saturday, Feb. 5

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) first cabin, $110 to $120, according to accommodation. Second cabin, $72; third, $40. Return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage, $26, with superior accommodation, including all necessaries without extra charge. Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers. LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, 55 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.
FOR LONDON DIRECT.
FRANCE..............THURSDAY, Jan. 20, at 11 A. M.
DENMARK.............SATURDAY, Jan. 29, at 7 A. M.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
England, Jan. 22, 1 P. M. | Spain, Jan. 29, 7 A. M.

Cabin passage, $60 and $70, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Eagle Pier, Hoboken Ferry, New-Jersey, as follows:

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA..........Thursday, Jan. 27
STATE OF VIRGINIA..............Thursday, Feb. 10
STATE OF INDIANA...............Thursday, Feb. 24

And every alternate Thursday thereafter. First cabin, $60, $70, and $80; return tickets, $120. Second cabin, $45; return tickets, $80. Steerage at lowest rates.

Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway, New-York.
Steerage office No. 45 Broadway.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.

Company's Pier, foot of 2d st., Hoboken.

HOHENSTAUFFEN, Jan. 22 | ODER..........Sat., Feb. 5
AMERICA....Sat., Jan. 29 | DONAU.........Sat., Feb. 12

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN:

First cabin.............................$100 gold
Second cabin..............................60 gold
Steerage..................................30 currency

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $32 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling green.

ANCHOR LINE. CARRYING U. S. MAIL.
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
VICTORIA..........SATURDAY, Jan. 22, at 2 P. M.
BOLIVIA...........SATURDAY, Jan. 29, at 7 A. M.
NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR LONDONDERRY.

Cabin passage, $65, $75, and $80, currency. Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $28.
Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

FLORIDA LINE.

FROM PIER NO. 29 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, AT 3 P. M.
INSURANCE TO DESTINATION ONE-HALF PER CENT.
GREAT REDUCTION IN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER RATES.
ALWAYS AS LOW AS BY OTHER LINES, AND NO DETENTIONS.
Goods loaded on steamer when shipped.
Mark goods care RAVENEL & CO., Charleston, S. C.
For rates of freight or passage apply to
J. W. QUINTARD & CO., No. 177 West st.
Or to BENTLEY D. HASELL, No. 317 Broadway.

STAR BALL LINE.

United States and Brazil Mail Steam-ships.
Sailing regularly every month from WATSON'S WHARF, BROOKLYN, N. Y.,
For Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio Janeiro,
Calling at ST. JOHN'S, PORTO RICO.
NELLIE MARTIN, 3,000 tons........THURSDAY, Feb. 3
JOHN BRAMALL, 2,500 tons.........Feb. —
J. R. WALKER, 2,700 tons.........March —

These steamers are perfectly new, with all the latest improvements, having first-class passenger accommodations.

For freight and passage at reduced rates apply to J. S. TUCKER & CO., Agents, No. 54 Pine st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

FOUR STEAM-SHIPS PER WEEK.
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. Cheesman, THURSDAY, Jan. 20, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. Nickerson, SATURDAY, Jan. 22, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

ASHLAND, Capt. Crowell, SATURDAY, Jan. 22, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West st.

LEO, Capt. Daniels, TUESDAY, Jan. 25, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South st.

Insurance on this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading, in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent Central Railroad of Georgia, No. 409 Broadway.

WEEKLY FLORIDA LINE.

For Port Royal, S. C.; Fernandina, Fla.; Brunswick, Ga., the favorite and well-known steamer CITY OF AUSTIN, Stevens, Master, having superior accommodations for passengers, will sail FRIDAY, Jan. 21, from Pier No. 20 East River, at 12 M., for above ports, making connections with all points South and South-west, via Port Royal, the Florida and Brunswick Railroads.

First-class passage to Fernandina...............$20 00
First-class passage to Jacksonville..............23 00
First-class passage to Augusta...................20 00
First-class to Albany............................22 50

Through tickets issued to all points South and South-west.
For freight or passage, apply to HERM. GELPCKE, No. 5 William st.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.
Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.:
FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
CITY OF HAVANA................Tuesday, Jan. 18
CITY OF VERA CRUZ.............Thursday, Jan. 20
CITY OF NEW-YORK..............Thursday, Jan. 27
FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS,
Calling at HAVANA, PROGRESO, CAMPEACHY, TUSPAN, and TAMPICO
CITY OF HAVANA................Tuesday, Jan. 18
CITY OF MERIDA................Tuesday, Feb. 8

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.
Steamers will leave New-Orleans Jan. 22 and Feb. 12 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA
DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:

COLUMBUS.......................TUESDAY, Jan. 25
CRESCENT CITY..................THURSDAY, Feb. 3

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green; McKELLAR, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

SHIPPING.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO JAMAICA, HAYTI, COLOMBIA, and ASPINWALL, and to PANAMA and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall.) First-class, full-powered iron-screw steamers, from Pier No. 51, North River.

FOR HAYTI, COLUMBIA, ISTHMUS OF PANAMA, and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall:)
ALPS..................................Jan. 19.
ETNA..................................Feb. 2.
FOR JAMAICA AND HAYTI:
ATLAS.................................Jan. 29.
CLARIBEL..............................Feb. 19.

Superior first-class passenger accommodation.
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents, No. 56 Wall st.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. LINE.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, NEW-ZEALAND, BRITISH COLUMBIA, &c.
Sailing from Pier foot of Canal st., North River.
FOR SAN FRANCISCO, VIA ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.
S. S. COLON..............MONDAY, Jan. 31, at 12 noon
Connecting for all CENTRAL AMERICAN and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS.
FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO JAPAN AND CHINA.
S. S. GREAT REPUBLIC..................Feb. 1.
FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW-ZEALAND, via HONOLULU, S. I.
S. S. ————..............MONDAY, Jan. 31,
and every four weeks thereafter.
FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO VICTORIA, PORT TOWNSEND, TACOMA, PORTLAND, &c., &c.
On the 10th, 20th, and 30th of every month.
For freight or passage apply at foot of Canal st., North River. H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

GREAT SOUTHERN
FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE,
SAILING FROM PIER NO. 29 NORTH RIVER, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTH-WEST.
CHAMPION..............SATURDAY.............JAN. 22
SOUTH CAROLINA........WEDNESDAY............JAN. 26
SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.
Insurance to destination one-half of one per cent.
Goods forwarded free of commission. Passenger tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, No. 177 West st., corner Warren,
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green,
Or BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent
Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

WILSON LINE FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HULL.

Sailing from Pier No. 53 North River:
NAVARINO.........Jan. 29 | OTHELLO...........Feb. 26
COLOMBO..........Feb. 12 | HINDOO...........March 11

First cabin, $70, currency; second cabin, $45, currency; excursion tickets on very favorable terms. Through tickets issued to Continental and Baltic ports. Apply for full particulars to CHARLES L. WRIGHT & CO., No. 56 South st.

FINANCIAL.

STATEMENT OF THE

GREAT WESTERN (MARINE) INSURANCE COMPANY,

NO. 50 WALL ST., NEW-YORK,

For the fiscal Year ending Dec. 31, 1875.

Entered premiums on unexpired risks, Dec. 31, 1874	$82,214 00
Premiums entered from Jan. 1 to Dec. 1, 1875	607,686 68
Total marine premiums	$689,900 68
Premiums earned during the year	$625,551 68
Losses paid and accrued, less reinsurance and salvage...$235,012 89	
Reinsurance, commissions and expenses...$187,613,97	

THE COMPANY HAS THE FOLLOWING ASSETS:

Cash in bank and with London bankers	$57,282 71
United States Government bonds	884,677 50
Loans on bond and mortgage and other bonds	25,540 00
Bills receivable and premiums in course of collection, (being actual entered premiums)	105,777 23
Sundry accounts due the company	1,037 52
Accrued interest	6,730 00
	$1,081,044 96

A semi-annual cash dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock of the company has been declared, payable on and after Jan. 13, 1876.
WM. T. LOCKWOOD, Secretary.
New-York, Jan. 13, 1876.

DIRECTORS.

SAMUEL D. BABCOCK,	JOHN T. HANEMANN,
WILLIAM H. GUION,	SAMUEL J. MURPHY,
N. CHANDLER,	GEORGE W. HENNINGS,
CHARLES G. LANDON,	F. SCHUCHARDT,
CHARLES LULING,	JOHN ALLEN,
EMIL OELBERMANN,	RICHARD LATHERS,
EDWARD LUCKEMEYER,	ROBERT SPEDDING,
CHARLES KNOBLAUCH,	THOMAS SLOCOMB,
JOHN J. CRANE,	CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN,
THOMAS ACHELIS,	HENRY M. TABER,
MAYER LEHMAN,	NATHANIEL B. WEED,
WM. M. EVARTS,	WILLIAM FOSTER,
J. B. JOHNSTON,	GEORGE G. LAKE,
C. C. BALDWIN,	WILSON G. HUNT,

FREDERICK VON BERNUTH.
FERDINAND MOTZ, President.
ALEXANDER MACKAY, Vice President.
WILLIAM T. LOCKWOOD, Secretary.

TO THE BONDHOLDERS
OF THE
Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Co.

By a decision rendered in the United States Circuit Court, the proceedings for the foreclosure and sale of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad are transferred to the State courts of Virginia and West Virginia, and Gen. W. C. Wickham has been appointed Receiver by these courts, in accordance with the nearly unanimous choice of the bondholders and all other parties represented, to be put in possession on the 18th inst.

This result is of great importance to the interests of the bondholders, and will inspire renewed confidence in the future of the enterprise, and promote the early consummation of the plan of reorganization, which has already been accepted by bondholders to the extent of over $10,000,000, including upward of $6,000,000 of the first mortgage bonds. Many others have only awaited the decision of the questions pending in the United States Court.

It is important to the interests of all who desire to participate in its advantages that they should signify their assent to it without delay.

When it is accomplished, all the measures for the improvement of the connections and business of the road will receive a new impetus; and in the hands of a reorganized company, freed from financial embarrassment, and possessing the advantages of confidence and credit, a marked improvement in all its interests, as well as in the market value of its securities must follow.

Copies of the plan of reorganization, which every bondholder should obtain immediately, may be had at the office of Fisk & Hatch, No. 5 Nassau st., or will be mailed by them to any address.

We, the undersigned, being holders of first mortgage bonds, have accepted and heartily approve the above plan of reorganization.

RICHARD IRVIN,	A. A. LOW,
JOHN CASTREE,	C. M. FRY,
C. P. HUNTINGTON,	WM. WHITEWRIGHT,
ALEX. MASTERTON,	DAVID STEWART,
JONAS G. CLARK,	CHAS. BURKHALTER,
LLOYD ASPINWALL,	GEO. J. PENFIELD,
EDW'D DUNHAM,	FISK & HATCH.

New-York, Jan. 4, 1876.

Office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 26 Exchange place, corner William st., New-York, Jan. 5, 1876.

THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, of the City of New-York, Trustees of the sinking fund of the construction and equipment bonds of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad Company, hereby give notice that, in accordance with the provisions of the said sinking fund, they have drawn by lot the following numbers of fourteen of said bonds, viz., Nos. 3, 41, 53, 67, 81, 98, 145, 175, 216, 256, 464, 716, 1,245, and 1,311, and that on presentation and delivery to them of said fourteen bonds, or any part of the same, they will be redeemed at par value thereof, and that interest on all of the said fourteen bonds not presented for redemption on or before the first day of July next will cease from and after that date.
R. G. ROLSTON, President.

Northern Pacific Bonds

May now be converted into desirable lands on that portion of the road now being rapidly settled up, that can soon be sold at such prices as will save holders from any considerable loss. To secure the best selections prompt action is necessary. For full information address the undersigned, care of "The Corbin Banking Company," No. 61 Broadway, New-York, to which he has permission to refer. J. A. BOWMAN.

WOOD & DAVIS,
BANKERS,
NO. 31 PINE ST., NEW-YORK.
GOVERNMENT BONDS; STATE, MUNICIPAL RAILROAD SECURITIES, AND GOLD, BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
C. D. WOOD. S. D. DAVIS.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE TOLEDO, WABASH, AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY.—All the stockholders who intend to aid in the defensive measures necessary to save their stock from extinction, and who wish to participate in the results, must pay their contribution of twenty-five cents per share before Feb. 1. Prompt payment of this small assessment may quadruple the market value of the stock within a few months.
For the Stockholders' Protective Committee:
O. D. ASHLEY, Chairman.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS
16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. NEW-YORK CITY AND BROOKLYN BONDS. BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.
WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE LATHAM A. FISH

NEW-JERSEY MIDLAND RAILWAY.

More than $1,700,000 in bonds surrendered under the Balestier plan of reorganization; time extended to Feb. 1. The success of the plan being assured, all other holders should deposit their bonds with the Central Trust Company, No. 14 Nassau st., in order that a prompt foreclosure may be had.

D. B. Halstead, Pres. N. Y. Nat. Ex. Bank, Chairman.
J. N. Balestier, Attorney at Law, Brattleboro, Vt.
Hon. W. S. Banta, Attorney at Law, Hackensack, N. J.
John J. Brown, Pres. 1st Nat. Bank, Paterson, N. J.
Grinnell Burt, Pres. Warwick Valley R.R., Warwick, N.Y.
Col. Charles H. Burtis, 48 W. 14th st., New-York City.
Nathaniel Dole, 68 Broadway, New-York City.
Hon. Smith Ely, Jr., M. C., 103 Gold st., New-York City.
E. S. Francis, Cash. Pittsfield Nat. Bank, Pittsfield, Mass.
J. M. Meech, Cash. Merchants' Nat. Bank, Norwich, Conn.
S. E. Olmstead, Banker, Norwalk, Conn.
J. F. Hull, Cash. Fallkill Nat. Bank, Poughkeepsie, N.Y.
Henry Whelen, of Messrs. Townsend, Whelen & Co., Bankers, 309 Walnut st., Philadelphia.
H. P. DECHERT, Secretary.
Office, No. 138 Chambers st., room No. 10.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE LALANCE AND GROSJEAN MANUFACTURING CO., made and published pursuant to statute, viz.:

Capital Stock subscribed	$500,000 00
Capital Stock paid in	500,000 00
Amount of existing debts	203,115 70

F. GROSJEAN, President, } JOHN C. MILLIGAN, } Majority of Trustees. E. W. MARTIN. }
New-York, Jan. 1, 1876.

State of New-York, City and County of New-York, ss.: E. W. Martin, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is the Secretary and Treasurer of the Lalance and Grosjean Manufacturing Company, and that the foregoing report is true, to the best of his knowledge and belief. E. W. MARTIN.
Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 19th day of January, 1876. JOHN S. PATTERSON, Notary Public, County of New-York.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

DIVIDENDS.

RELIEF
FIRE INSURANCE CO. OF NEW-YORK,
OFFICE, NO. 149 BROADWAY.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on demand. W. E. CRARY, Secretary.
New-York, Jan. 5, 1876.

THIRTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.
COLUMBIA
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 161 BROADWAY.
New-York, Jan. 13, 1876.
The Board of Directors have, this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on demand.
JOHN B. ARTHUR, Secretary.

FORTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.
CLINTON
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 156 BROADWAY,
Jan. 7, 1876.
The usual semi-annual dividend of TEN PER CENT. is payable on demand.
G. T. PATTERSON, Jr., Secretary.

TWENTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE
RESOLUTE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 151 BROADWAY.
New-York, Jan. 8, 1876.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand.
WM. M. RANDELL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HOPE INSURANCE COMPANY.
TWENTIETH DIVIDEND.
A semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent. is payable on demand. LOUIS P. BAYARD, Secretary.
New-York, Jan. 11, 1876.

EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 172 BROADWAY, CORNER MAIDEN LANE.
New-York, Jan. 15, 1876.
The Board of Directors have declared a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT., and an EXTRA DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT., payable Feb. 1. TRANSFER BOOKS will be closed from Jan. 20 to Feb. 1.
G. W. MONTGOMERY, Secretary.

REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Office,
NO. 153 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
New-York, Jan. 19, 1876.
At a meeting of the Board of Trustees, held this day, the following dividends were declared, viz.:
A semi-annual dividend of FIVE per cent. on the capital stock, payable on demand.
SIX per cent. interest on the scrip of the years 1873 and 1874, payable on and after Tuesday, the 14th day of March next.
And a scrip dividend of FIFTY per cent. on the earned premiums of 1875 to policy-holders entitled to participate in the profits of the business, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the 14th day of March next. DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.
Office of the Brewers' and Maltsters' Insurance Company, No. 139 Broadway, New-York, Jan. 18, 1876.
A semi-annual dividend of Five (5) per Cent. has this day been declared, payable Feb. 1, 1876.
W. B. OGDEN, Secretary.

Office of the German American Insurance Company, No. 179 Broadway, New-York, Jan. 5, 1876.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER Cent. on the capital stock was declared this day, payable on and after Monday next, the 10th inst. The transfer-books will be closed from the 6th inst. until that date. JAMES A. SILVEY, Secretary.

Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis Railway, Cleveland, Ohio, Jan. 17, 1876.
THIS COMPANY HAS DECLARED A dividend of three per cent., payable on and after Feb. 1, 1876. Stockholders registered at New-York will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company of New-York, No. 49 Wall st.
The transfer books will be closed at the close of business on 20th inst., and reopened on Feb. 2.
By order of the Board of Directors.
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

ESTABLISHED 1787.
Knickerbocker Fire Insurance Company of New-York, Office No. 64 Wall st., New-York, Jan. 6, 1876.
AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIrectors, held this day, the usual semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent. on the capital stock of this company was declared, payable on and after Jan. 15, 1876. The transfer-books will be closed from this date until the 15th inst. R. W. ALBRO, Secretary.

Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, New-York, Jan. 12, 1876.
THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS company have declared a dividend of Five per Cent. on its capital stock, payable at the National Bank of Commerce in New-York, on and after TUESDAY, 1st February next.
The transfer-books will close at 3 P. M., Saturday, 15th inst., and remain closed until the morning of Thursday, Feb. 3. By order of the Board.
JAMES C. HARTT, Treasurer.

Office of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, New-York, Dec. 15, 1875.
A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. HAS been declared by this company, payable on the 1st day of February next to the holders of full-paid shares registered at the close of the 15th day of January next, after which and until the 5th day of February the transfer books will be closed.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Treasurer.

Office of the Lamar Insurance Company of New-York, No. 184 Broadway, New-York, Jan. 13, 1876.
THE USUAL SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of Five per Cent. is payable on demand.
WM. R. MACDIARMID, Secretary.

THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY will pay, at its office, No. 120 Broadway, on the 1st day of February next, the February coupons of the Real Estate First Mortgage Bonds guaranteed by it.
LOUIS FITZGERALD, President.

Office of the Howard Insurance Company, New-York, Jan. 14, 1876.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS company have declared a semi-annual dividend of Six per Cent. upon the capital stock, payable on demand. RICHARD W. CLARK, Secretary pro tem.

A FEW CHOICE FIRE INSURANCE stocks for sale by E. S. BAILEY, No. 65 Wall st.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

"WAUKENPHAST."
We have received a small importation of these POPULAR ENGLISH SHOES FOR GENTLEMEN.
CANTRELL, 241 4th av.

DRY GOODS.

STILL Greater Reduction
IN
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S SUITS, CLOAKS, &c.

On MONDAY WE WILL OFFER the following LINES OF GOODS:
WORSTED SUITS AND OVERDRESSES at $9 50, $13, $17, $18, $22.
Also
A lot of COSTUMES, handsomely trimmed, at $25, greatest bargain ever offered.
Ladies going South will find a lot of LIGHT SILK and MOHAIR COSTUMES, suitable for traveling purposes, at extremely low prices.
ORGANDIE and SWISS SUITS and OVERDRESSES at $6 50, $7 50, $10, $14, $18, $20, $22, $30, $35, and $40.
CHILDREN'S SWISS SUITS, $2 50, $3 50, $4 50, and upward.
CHILDREN'S SUITS, $3 25, $3 50, $4, $4 50, $5 15, $6, and $6 25.
CHILDREN'S CLOAKS, $3 50, $4 50, $5, $5 25, $5 75, $6 25, $8, $8 50, $10, $12. TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. BELOW FORMER PRICES.
FLANNEL, TYCOON REPS, SERGE, and CASHMERE WRAPPERS at greatly reduced prices.
ALSO,
Our stock of LADIES' and MISSES' CLOAKS closing out, very cheap.
JUST RECEIVED,
Three cases CREME WHITE FRENCH CASHMERE, extra wide

SHAWLS.
GREATER REDUCTIONS THROUGHOUT Our ENTIRE STOCK of REAL CAMELS' HAIR and INDIA SHAWLS.
Prices ranging from $18 upward.

LORD & TAYLOR,
BROADWAY AND 20TH ST.

ELECTIONS.

Office of Relief Fire Insurance Company, No. 149 Broadway, New-York, Jan. 11, 1876.
AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECtors of this company, held this day, the following gentlemen were elected, viz:

JAMES H. PINKNEY,	W. S. HANFORD,
J. T. B. MAXWELL,	FRANCIS BROWN,
F. H. MACY,	ALFRED W. SPEAR,
JOHN McKESSON,	JOSEPH ROGERS,
JAMES L. TODD,	HENRY DEMAREST,
GIDEON POTT,	JUNIUS A. FULLER,
HENRY W. BELCHER,	WM. A. POND,
HENRY ANSTICE,	I. N. PAULDING,

WM. C. BARRETT,
At a subsequent meeting of the Board, JAMES H. PINKNEY was unanimously re-elected President, and HENRY DEMAREST elected Vice President, (in place of Henry W. Belcher, who declined a re-election) for the ensuing year. W. E. CRARY, Secretary.

Office of the Eagle Fire Company, New-York, Jan. 12, 1876.
AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECtors of this company, held on the 11th inst., the following gentlemen were elected:

JOHN Q. JONES,	HENRY MEYER,
ROBERT RAY,	JOSIAH B. BLOSSOM,
ROBT. LENOX KENNEDY,	SANFORD COBB,
WM. H. GUION,	J. GRENVILLE KANE,
JAS. A. ROOSEVELT,	JOHN A. LIVINGSTON,
W. B. ASTEN,	LLOYD ASPINWALL,

FREDERIC W. STEVENS.
At a subsequent meeting of the Board, SANFORD COBB was unanimously re-elected President.
A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS of the Maryland Coal Company for the election of a President and ten Directors, and for such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the company's office, No. 111 Broadway, Feb. 1, at 11 A. M. Polls open from 12 M. till 1 P. M.
S. T. ROSS, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal st., corner Laight.
Open daily from 10 to 3, and Monday evenings 5 to 7.
Assets, Over Twelve Million Dollars.
Surplus, over One Million Dollars.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
Books in English, French, and German.
G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. | N. J. HAINES, President.
T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 237 Broadway, entrance on Park place. Interest on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending Dec. 31, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, on all sums of $5 and upwards, will be paid on and after MONDAY, Jan. 17, 1876.
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
Peter Cumming, Actuary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH AV., corner of 14th st.—Six per cent. interest paid from the first of each month. Assets, $3,438,731 90; Surplus, $408,420 55. RICHARD H. BULL, Pres.
C. W. Brinckerhoff, Secretary.

STEAMBOATS.

PROVIDENCE AND STONINGTON STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
Between NEW-YORK and BOSTON.
REDUCTION OF FARE
Between NEW-YORK and PROVIDENCE to $3.
Between NEW-YORK and BOSTON to $4.
STONINGTON LINE.
FOR PROVIDENCE, NEWPORT, AND BOSTON.
The elegant steamers RHODE ISLAND, NARRAGANSETT, and STONINGTON leave Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay st., daily, (except Sundays,) at 4:30 P. M.
Through tickets to principal New-England points at R. R. depots and ticket offices. State-rooms secured at offices of Westcott Express Co. and at 319 Broadway.
PROVIDENCE LINE (direct.)
Steam-ships ELECTRA and GALATEA leave Pier No. 27 North River, foot of Park place, daily, (except Sundays,) at 4 P. M.
Direct connection to Worcester and points beyond.
Freights via either line taken at lowest rates.
L. W. Filkins, G. P. Ag't. D. S. BABCOCK, Pres't.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 o'clock noon.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck slip for New-Haven at 3 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

DRY GOODS.

LORD & TAYLOR,
BROADWAY AND 20TH ST.,

CALL PARTICULAR ATTENTION TO THE STYLES AND PRICES OF THEIR STOCK OF
REAL LACES IN
POINT GAZE, POINT APPLIQUE, POINT DUCHESSE, VALENCIENNES,
comprising HANDKERCHIEFS, BARBES, SCARFS, CAPES, TIE-ENDS, JABOTS, BLACK-THREAD LACES, BLACK GUIPURE LACES, BLACK FRENCH LACES, CASHMERE LACES, &c., &c.

Novelties in Made-Up Lace Goods,
AND TO
A LARGE CLEARING-OUT OFFERING IN LADIES' HANDKERCHIEFS.

275 dozen Tape-bordered Linen Handkerchiefs at 12½c. each, worth 20c.
125 dozen Hem-stitched Linen Handkerchiefs, 25c., extra value.
Initial Handkerchiefs, with silk borders, at $1 25, $2, and $2 50.
A LATE IMPORTATION OF EMBROIDERIES, THE FINEST AND BEST GOODS OFFERED IN THIS MARKET, WILL BE SHOWN MUCH UNDER VALUE.

MEETINGS.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE B'NAI B'RITH BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.
New-York, Jan. 14, 1876.
You are respectfully invited to attend the annual general meeting of this society on SUNDAY, 23d inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., at Teutonia Assembly Rooms, No. 160 3d av., for the purpose of electing officers and Trustees for the ensuing year, receiving the finance report, and transacting the usual business of the society.
The following special propositions will be laid before the general meeting for final action:
1. That a home for the aged and infirm, the widows and orphans of the members of the society be erected.
2. That a sum of $40,000 be appropriated for this purpose. S. WATERMAN, M. D., President.
S. Hamburger, Secretary.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—THE REGULAR weekly meeting of the Polytechnic Association will be held THIS (Thursday) EVENING, at 7:30 o'clock, in hall No. 24 Cooper Union. ALEXANDER SAELTZER, Esq., will lecture on ACOUSTICS; JOHN B. WOLFF, Esq., will lecture on COAL. Admission free.
J. V. C. SMITH, Chairman.
John W. Sutton, Secretary.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at **No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.** Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.
ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

NO. 17 EAST 31ST ST., 5TH AND MADISON AVS.—A desirable second-floor will be vacated 26th inst., family leaving for Europe; also a fourth-story room if required; private table only; highest references.

A SUITE OF SECOND-STORY ROOMS TO be vacated by a family going South, who take pleasure in recommending their boarding place to parties seeking the comforts of home. Apply at No. 141 West 44th st., between 6th av. and Broadway.

A BEAUTIFUL PARLOR SUITE, WITH private table, unexpectedly vacated, is offered for three months' occupancy, by Mrs. WILLIAMS, No. 260 4th av.

NO. 106 MADISON AV.—NEWLY AND HANDsomely furnished parlor to let, with or without private table; also, single room for gentlemen; references.

NO. 31 WEST 16TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—To rent to a select family, a handsomely-furnished second floor, unexpectedly vacated; private table; highest references exchanged.

NOS. 18 AND 20 EAST 28TH ST., BETWEEN MADISON AND 5TH AVS.—Good accommodations for families, with board; moderate price; small tables; table d'hôte. H. LEFLER.

NO. 227 EAST 12TH ST., BETWEEN 2D AND 3D AVS.—Nicely-furnished single and double rooms, with excellent board, in a French family; references required.

HANDSOME (SECOND STORY) PARLOR floor; five rooms, single or en suite; first-class board; terms to suit; good neighborhood. No. 232 West 11th st.

NO. 18 EAST 32D ST.—HAVING CHANGED hands, refurnished, and thoroughly renovated, is now ready for the reception of boarders; house first class; references exchanged.

NO. 47 WEST 50TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6th avs.—Handsome square and hall rooms; also a beautiful reception room, with excellent board; moderate prices.

NO. 26 WEST 16TH ST.—ONE ROOM ON second floor; two large very nicely furnished rooms on fourth floor; running water; dining-room on parlor floor.

FRONT HALL ROOM OR LARGE ROOM to gentlemen, with board in a private American family. No. 236 West 37th st.; terms moderate; references exchanged.

FIFTH AV., NO. 45, BETWEEN 11TH AND 12TH ST.—Spacious suite of well-furnished apartments on parlor floor, with or without private table; references exchanged.

NO. 29 WEST 26TH ST.—GENTLEMEN AND families will find elegantly-furnished rooms, with a superior table.

FIFTH AV., NO. 81, FIRST DOOR BELOW 16TH ST.—A room on fourth floor, with board.
M. E. GAGE.

THIRTY-NINTH ST., NO. 56 WEST.—THIRD floor to let; would separate the rooms; first-class board. References.

BOARDERS WANTED—NO. 23 WEST 32D st.—To let, a parlor and large bedroom in a first-class, liberal house; references.

FIFTH AV., NO. 297.—ELEGANT APARTMENTS on second floor, en suite or singly, with or without private table.

FRONT ROOMS, SEPARATELY OR TOGETHER, with every convenience; with board; references. No. 116 West 41st st.

THIRTY-NINTH ST., WEST, NO. 56.—third floor to let; would separate the rooms; first-class board; references.

NO. 19 WEST 24TH ST., OPPOSITE FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL.—Elegantly-furnished rooms to let, with or without board; transients taken.

NO. 61 WEST 17TH ST.—SINGLE ROOM TO rent, with board, in a family of refinement; gentlemen only.

TWENTY-THIRD ST., NO. 100, EAST.—One or two rooms on parlor floor, with board; Southern exposure; terms moderate.

NO. 12 GRAMERCY PARK.—MRS. J. CURTIS has a large room and hall room adjoining, with board.

NO. 33 WEST 33D ST.—DESIRABLE FAMILY and single rooms, with board; at reasonable rates.

NO. 46 WEST 32D ST.—LARGE FRONT ROOM on fourth floor to let, with board.

FIFTH AV., NO. 291.—ONE ELEGANT SUITE of apartments, with private table.

BOARD WANTED.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE TWO connecting front rooms, with board, in a private family; location, 36th to 57th sts., between 6th and Madison avs. Address E. H., Box No. 281 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

BOARD FOR SMALL FAMILY WANTED in exchange for rent; first-class house: Brooklyn. Address PROSPECT PARK, Box No. 172 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GENTLEMAN, BOARD in a strictly private family, (Episcopalian;) best references given and required. Address A. B. C., No. 694 Broadway.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

NO. 38 EAST 20TH ST.—TWO THIRD-FLOOR front rooms, without board; suitable for one or two gentlemen; breakfasts furnished if required; references.

TO LET—ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED ROOMS; small private family; breakfast if desired. Inquire at No. 38 West 32d st., near 5th av.

NO. 18 WEST 25TH ST.—FURNISHED APARTments to let, without board, near Broadway and 5th av.

FIFTH AV., NO. 222.—A VERY DESIRABLE front suite; large parlor, bedroom, bath, &c.; steam heat.

ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—OFFICES FOR A PHYSICIAN FOR ONE or more years from 1st of May next, between 18th and 30th sts. and 4th and 6th avs. Address PHYSICIAN, Box No. 179 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.

MORRISTOWN.—BOARD AND HOME COMforts in a private boarding-house; ten minutes' from depot; use of carriage free; terms moderate. Address Post Office Box No. 15, Morristown, N. J.

HOTELS.

WINCHESTER HOUSE,
31st st. and Broadway. Rooms by the day or week, single and en suite; liberal arrangements made for the season.

STURTEVANT HOUSE, BROADWAY, 28TH and 29th sts., New-York City, has all modern improvements; near theatres and depots; rooms, with board, $4 per day. LEWIS & GEO. S. LELAND.

WINTER RESORTS.

ROYAL VICTORIA HOTEL, NEW-PROVIDENCE, BAHAMA ISLANDS.—A Land of Perpetual Summer. For circulars containing full information, apply to JAMES LIDGERWOOD & CO., No. 758 Broadway, New-York.

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LORD & TAYLOR.

OUR
SILK DEPARTMENT
CONTAINS ALL THE CELEBRATED MAKES OF THE BEST LYONS MANUFACTURERS.
WE ARE OFFERING
THE ENTIRE STOCK,
WHICH IS FULL IN ASSORTMENT OF QUALITIES AND SHADES AT
REMARKABLY LOW PRICES.
LARGE STOCK RADZIMIRES, CLOAKING SILKS, AND SATINS, GAZE DE CHAMBERY, AND SILK GRENADINES AT HALF PRICE.
BROADWAY AND 20TH STREET.

LECTURES.

ASSOCIATION HALL.
Y. M. C. A. LECTURE COURSE,
FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 21.
Rev. P. S. Henson, of Philadelphia.
Subject—THE GOLDEN CALF.
Admission 50 cents.
Organ concert before the lecture.

THE FIFTH LECTURE OF THE COURSE of 1875-6, before the General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen, will be delivered THIS EVENING, Jan. 20, at Steinway Hall, by Rev. JAMES M. PULLMAN, Subject—THE ETHICS OF TRADE. Doors open at 7:15 o'clock, commencing at 8 o'clock.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTERS, AND BLANK-BOOK MANUFACTURERS, NO. 93 Fulton st.—Special attention given to ordered work.

AMUSEMENTS.

MASKS. MASKS.

THE LAW REPEALED!

THE
GRAND FANCY-DRESS BALL
OF THE
CERCLE FRANCAIS DE L'HARMONIE
Will take place as in former years.
NO MORE LAW AGAINST MASKS.
THIS THURSDAY, JAN. 20,
GREAT ATTRACTIONS
at the
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
COCONOVANI
and the
GREAT CENTENNIAL QUADRILLE.

Boxes and tickets at F. Rontey's, No. 713 Broadway, and at all the principal hotels.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
MLLE. THERESA TITIENS—GRAND ITALIAN OPERA.
MAX STRAKOSCH has the honor to announce that Mlle. THERESA TITIENS will make her first appearance in Grand Italian Opera in America on MONDAY EVENING NEXT, Jan. 24, at 8 P. M., in Bellini's celebrated opera of
NORMA. NORMA. NORMA.
Mlle. THERESA TITIENS in her world-renowned character of NORMA.
Mme. McCULLOUGH BRIGNOLI......as......ADALGISA
Signor BACCEI........................as......POLLIO
(His first appearance in New-York.)
Mr. MacDONALD.......................as......OROVESO
(His first appearance in New-York.)
Musical Director and Conductor......MAX MARETZEK
WEDNESDAY, Jan. 26, NORMA.
FRIDAY, Jan. 28, third opera night.
The sale of reserved seats and boxes will commence at the box office of ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14TH ST. ONLY, THIS MORNING, THURSDAY, Jan. 20, at 9 A. M.
General admission, $1 50; reserved seats, $2 and $2 50, according to location; private boxes, $10 and $12; reserved seats in family circle, $1. Each purchaser of reserved seats will be presented, FREE OF CHARGE, with a copy of the correct TITIENS OPERA LIBRETTO.
Positively no free list with exception of the press.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.
Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY
EVERY NIGHT AND SATURDAY MATINEE,
AUGUSTIN DALY'S GREATEST SUCCESS,
PIQUE,
A PLAY OF TO-DAY,
produced with sumptuous scenery and an extraordinary cast.
Miss FANNY DAVENPORT,
Mr. CHARLES FISHER, Mr. D. H. HARKINS, Mr. JAMES LEWIS, Mr. W. DAVIDGE, Mr. F. HARDENBERG, Mr. M. BARRYMORE, Mr. JOHN DREW, Mr. C. ROCKWELL, Miss JEFFRYS-LEWIS, Mrs. G. H. GILBERT, Miss EMILY RIGL, Miss SYDNEY COWELL, Miss KATE HOLLAND and Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM.
**The evening performance BEGINS promptly at 7:45. Carriages may be ordered for 11:10. Box sheet open for A MONTH IN ADVANCE.
PIQUE MATINEE SATURDAY, 1:30.

PARISIAN VARIETIES.—THIS COZY TEMPLE of Sensational Art has overcome all opposition, all envy, jealousy, and ill-feeling of weak imitators, and finally established itself as head and front of the variety entertainments of America. Original, piquant, spicy, sparkling novelties; Frenchy, but in good taste, delightfully pleasing, but always artistic. Sketches, opera, music, song, and dance—local, emphatic, novel, and peculiar, have characterized the entertainments throughout until crowded and enthusiastic houses have placed it at the very pinnacle of metropolitan popularity. The only way to judge correctly is to see for yourselves. Blandowski's ballets, dances, French minuets, quadrilles, and living tableaux cannot be described. The sketches, operas, &c., are all original. The specialties, novelties, and varieties are the very best of their class. In fact, to have appeared at the Parisian Varieties is the best indorsement a specialty star artist can have. There is but one real Parisian Varieties, or American Palais Royal, in America, and that is 16th st. and Broadway. Evenings 8 o'clock. Matinées, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, 2 o'clock.

CHICKERING HALL.
THE THIRD EVENING
of
ENGLISH GLEES
will be given on
THURSDAY, JAN. 20, 1876, AT 8 O'CLOCK.
Vocalists—Miss HENRIETTA BEEBE, Miss LOUISE FINCH, Miss ANNA E. HOLBROOK, Mr. J. R. NILSEN, Mr. G. G. ROCKWOOD, Mr. W. C. BAIRD, Mr. G. E. AIKEN.
Tickets at $1, with reserved seat, may be obtained at Schuberth's, No. 23 Union square; at Rockwood's Gallery, No. 839 Broadway, and at the door on the evening of the concert.

COLOSSEUM. BROADWAY AND 35TH ST.

LAST DAYS	The Assassination of the Archbishop.
OF THE GREAT	THE SIEGE OF PARIS.
PAINTINGS.	Panorama of the Franco-Prussian War

These great works of art can be seen but a few days longer, as they must soon be removed to Philadelphia for the Centennial Exposition. Open from 1 to 4 P. M., and from 7:30 to 10 P. M. Admission, 50 cents; children half price. No extras. Music in the promenade.

EAGLE THEATRE, BROADWAY AND 33D ST.
Mr. JOSH HART............Sole Proprietor and Manager
Last week of the DEMON STATUE.
Pantomime and Transformation. Four Seasons.
Entire change of bill MONDAY, Jan. 24.
First nights of the burlesque of ROSEMI-SHELL.
Oh! my Daughter, Oh! my Daughter!
Mr. G. K. FORTESCUE..........as..........Rosemi-Shell
MATINEE WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
OPERA-HOUSE, BROADWAY AND 29TH ST.
HOME—BACKUS' UNRIVALED IMPERSONATIONS.
THE SPECTRES; or, THE RING DEMONS.
A BEAUTIFUL NEW PARLOR SCENE.
Seats secured. Matinee SATURDAY at 2.

ARTISTS' FUND

Sixteenth annual exhibition now open, free, at the Kurtz Gallery, 23d st., Madison square, and will remain till the evening of sale, 25th inst., 7:30 o'clock.
R. SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer.

TONY PASTOR'S NEW THEATRE,
Nos. 585 and 587 Broadway. EVERY EVENING and TUESDAY and FRIDAY MATINEE. The grand Parisian Ballet Troupe, the Big 4, the Brohams, Gus Williams, and all of Tony Pastor's Great Company.

DR. JOHN LORD
ON CHRYSOSTOM,
THURSDAY at 11:30, in ASSOCIATION HALL.
Tickets for remainder of course, $10; single tickets, $1 and 75 cents, at PUTNAM'S.

BLOOD AND BREATH

DRY GOODS.

LORD & TAYLOR,
BROADWAY, CORNER 20TH ST.

We will offer for the BALANCE OF THE MONTH, Preparatory to our SEMI-ANNUAL STOCK-TAKING, our complete stock of

DOMESTICS,
AT GREATLY-REDUCED PRICES.

SPRAGUE PRINTS, 12 yards for 75c., and Cocheco, 96c.
LANCASTER CAMBRICS at 11c., and yard-wide Prints at 12½c.
Yard-wide FRENCH and ENGLISH PRINTS at 18c., 20c., 22c., and 25c.
Full lines PERCALE and CHEVIOT SHIRTINGS and English, Scotch, and Domestic Ginghams, at POPULAR PRICES.
WAMSUTTA, Utica, and New-York Mills yard-wide Sheetings, at 12½c., and all the standard brands at case prices.
8-4, 9-4, and 10-4 Sheetings, Bleached and Unbleached, in all desirable makes.
PILLOW CASINGS, in all widths and qualities.
WE CALL PARTICULAR ATTENTION TO OUR 8-4 SHEETING AT 22c. PER YARD.
ENGLISH and American Canton Flannels, and American Tickings and Checks.
WE SHALL OFFER FIVE CASES CROCHET QUILTS at $1 50 each.
ALL COTTON GOODS AT CASE PRICES.
Also,
a complete assortment, Eider-down Quilts, Marseilles Quilts, Blankets, Comfortables, Bedding of every kind, including Hair, Husk, and Excelsior Matresses, Pillows, Bolsters, Spring Beds, &c., &c., making the most complete
HOUSE-FURNISHING DEPARTMENT IN THE STATES.

BILLIARDS.

AMERICAN STANDARD BEVEL BILLIARD tables, with Delaney's wire cushions, solely used in all championship and match games; second-hand tables at great bargains. W. H. GRIFFITH & CO., 40 Vesey st.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager........Mr. LESTER WALLACK
EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE, will be presented Mr. H. J. Byron's successful comedy, in four acts, entitled
MARRIED IN HASTE,
with
Mr. LESTER WALLACK......as......GIBSON GREENE
Other characters by Messrs. JOHN GILBERT, C. A. STEVENSON, J. W. CARROLL, W. HERBERT, J. W. SHANNON, G. F. BROWNE, E. WARREN, J. PECK; Miss ADA DYAS, Miss ROSE LISLE, and Miss E. THORNTON.
PARTICULAR NOTICE.
As this sparkling and interesting comedy is attracting some of the LARGEST AUDIENCES EVER ASSEMBLED IN THIS THEATRE, it is respectfully intimated that EARLY APPLICATION FOR SEATS should be made at the box office, in order to prevent in future the disappointment to many that has occurred nightly since its production.
** Seats can be secured two weeks in advance. **

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.
Broadway and 14th st.
SHERIDAN SHOOK..............................Proprietor
A. M. PALMER...................................Manager

	Every night, ROSE MICHEL, Illustrated with the
AN	MOST ELABORATE AND BEAUTIFUL SCENERY ever set upon a stage, and with a cast of UNEXAMPLED STRENGTH,
UNDOUBTED	including the following favorite names: Messrs. C. R. Thorne, Jr., Stuart Robson, Fred. Robinson, J. H. Stoddart, John Parselle, Eben Plympton, T. E. Morris,
TRIUMPH.	Lysander Thompson, W. H. Wilder, and W. S. Quigley, and Misses Rose Eytinge, Fanny Morant, Nina Varian (by kind permission of Lester Wallack,) and Augusta Raymond.

SATURDAY, Jan. 22,
TENTH MATINEE OF ROSE MICHEL.
Seats secured two weeks in advance.

THE BEST SEATS FOR ALL THEATRES and the opera, six days in advance, at TYSON'S NEW THEATRE TICKET OFFICE, WINDSOR HOTEL.

STEINWAY HALL. THOMAS.
THEO. THOMAS SYMPHONY CONCERTS.
SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 22, at 8.
THIRD SYMPHONY CONCERT.
GRAND BEETHOVEN NIGHT
Soloists—Mrs. H. M. SMITH, Miss A. HENNE, Mr. WM. J. WINCH, Mr. F. REMMERTZ, Mr. S. E. JACOBSOHN, Solo Violin.
THE NEW-YORK ORATORIO SOCIETY,
Director, Dr. L. DAMROSCH,
will also appear in the following programme:
Symphony, No. 1, in C, Op. 21.
Concerto for Violin and Orchestra, Op. 61.
Mr. S. E. JACOBSOHN and ORCHESTRA.
Symphony, No. 9, D minor, Op. 125.
With final chorus to Schiller's Ode, "HYMN TO JOY."
Orchestra, Solo, Quartette and Chorus.
THURSDAY AFTERNOON, Jan. 20, at 2 o'clock,
THIRD FULL PUBLIC REHEARSAL.
Admission to Rehearsal $1; reserved seats 50 cents extra.
Admission to the Concerts $1 and $1 50; reserved seats $2 and $3, according to location, can now be had at the box office of Steinway Hall, and at Nos. 701 and 114 Broadway and No. 33 Union square.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.
THIRD CONCERT.
SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 22, 8 o'clock.
General rehearsal FRIDAY, Jan. 21, 2:30 P. M.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
GRAND ORCHESTRA OF THE SOCIETY.
Herr CARL BERGMANN, Conductor;
Miss EUGENIE PAPPENHEIM, Vocalist;
Miss LINA LUCKHARDT, Pianist
Have kindly consented to assist.
Symphony No. 3, in E flat, major..............Haydn
Concerto for the Piano, No. 2, op. 120........Reinecke
Miss LINA LUCKHARDT.
Scene and aria, "Ah, Perfido"..............Beethoven
Miss EUGENIE PAPPENHEIM.
Overture, "Coriolanus"....................Beethoven
Recitative and aria, "Le Nozze di Figaro"......Mozart
Miss EUGENIE PAPPENHEIM.
Symphony No. 1, (first time in America.)......Metzdorff
Tickets, with reserved seats for general rehearsal, $1; tickets with reserved seats for concert, $2, for sale at Decker's, No. 33 Union square; Nos. 701 and 1,164 Broadway, and at the door of the Academy.

ANNIE EVA FAY'S
MARVELOUS DRAWING-ROOM SEANCES
GIVEN IN THE LIGHT,
NO. 19 WEST 24TH ST.,
OPPOSITE FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL.
THIS THURSDAY EVENING AT 8 P. M.
W. IRVING BISHOP.......................Manager
Mr. Bishop begs respectfully to state that Miss Fay, the celebrated spiritual-physical test medium, has had the honor of appearing, with the most unqualified approbation, at the Queen's Drawing-rooms, London, before his Royal Highness Prince of Wales and Royal Family, the Czar of Russia, Lord Raleigh, and numerous other titled personages, and as to the genuineness of her manifestations is indorsed by William Crookes, F. R. S., and other members of the Royal Society.
The *Graphic*, Dec. 31, says:
"Neither the committee nor other spectators were able to *fathom the mystery*. Miss Fay was firmly tied to the wall and pinioned by a committee. Indeed, the demonstrations continued while she was *held* by a reporter of the *Tribune*."

BOOTH'S THEATRE. FOURTH WEEK OF
JULIUS CÆSAR,
the cast including the renowned Shakespearians,
Mr. LAWRENCE BARRETT,
Mr. F. C. BANGS, and
Mr. E. L. DAVENPORT.
** A MULTITUDE OF AUXILIARIES participate in the magnificent PROCESSIONS and TABLEAUX.
** MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY at 1:30 o'clock.

SECOND ANNUAL BALL
of the
YOUNG MEN'S CHARITY ASSOCIATION
will be given in aid of ST. JOHN'S GUILD, at the LEXINGTON AVENUE OPERA-HOUSE, on TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 25, under the auspices of the following lady and gentlemen managers:

Mrs. R. M. BANKS,	Hon. H. C. VAN VORST,
Mrs. ELIZA STILES,	Dr. WARREN FREEMAN,
Mrs. R. H. ARKENBURGH,	Mr. L. HAZELTINE,
Mrs. DAVIS COLLAMORE,	Mr. WM. A. WILEY.

Tickets and boxes can be had of D. G. Stiles, No. 12 Maiden lane; F. P. Casselaer, No. 20 East 23d st.; R. H. Arkenburgh, Jr., No. 176 Water st.

LYCEUM THEATRE. FRENCH PLAYS
THURSDAY, Jan. 20,
LES FEMMES TERRIBLES.
Mons. PAUL JUIGNET in the cast.
FRIDAY, for the benefit of W. C. CONKLIN,
LA BOULE.
SATURDAY—FAREWELL NIGHT,
LA BOULE.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. WOOD'S
THIS DAY,

EVENING at 8.	MATINEE at 2.
The talented actor,	Admission, 25 cents.
O. D. BYRON,	BELLE HOWITT
in his sensational play,	in the SILVER DEMON.
BEN McCULLOUGH.	A. H. SHELDON in NEW TRICK PANTOMIME.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. NO. 624 BROADWAY
JOHN F. POOLE.............................Manager
The great original BERGER FAMILY, SOL SMITH RUSSELL, and immense OLYMPIC COMPANY.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 2.

ANNA D. FRENCH, M. D.
AT CHICKERING HALL,
TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) AT 3:45 P. M.
SUBJECT—MALADIES OF AMERICAN WOMEN.
STEREOPTICON ILLUSTRATIONS. Tickets, 50 cents.

DRY GOODS.

SPECIAL NOTICE

LORD & TAYLOR
Will sell until the
FIRST OF FEBRUARY, PREPARATORY TO THEIR SEMI-ANNUAL STOCK-TAKING,
Ladies', Misses', and Children's Fine Walking and DRESS BOOTS AND SHOES,
including
SINGLE and DOUBLE CORK-SOLED, at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
OUR $3 and $4 LADIES' BUTTON BOOTS are ABSOLUTELY UNEQUALED.
BROADWAY, CORNER 20TH ST.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER!!!
We will during this Month dispose of 100 PIANOS *and* ORGANS *of first-class makers, including* WATERS', *at lower prices than ever before* offered. Monthly installments running from 12 to 36 months received. New and second-hand instruments to let at extremely low prices, and rent allowed if purchased. Illustrated catalogue mailed. Warerooms No. 481 Broadway, New-York.
HORACE WATERS & SONS.

DANCING.

ALLEN DODWORTH'S
DANCING SCHOOL,
NO. 212 FIFTH AV.
Brooklyn Branch at No. 198 Washington st. Classes or private lessons for ladies, gentlemen, and children. For particulars send for a circular.

LOST AND FOUND.

$500 REWARD.
The following United States coupon bonds, new issue of 1865, interest payable January and July, viz.: five bonds for $500 each, Nos. 70,256 to 70,260 inclusive, were stolen on the evening of Thursday, Jan. 13, 1876. The above reward will be paid for their recovery, and all communications regarded as confidential. Address ALEX. R. T. NICHOLS, Greenfield Hill, Fairfax County, Conn., or R. H. NICHOLS, No. 9 Pine st., New-York.

NEW-JERSEY.

THE WORK OF THE LEGISLATURE.

INEQUALITY OF PROPERTY VALUATIONS—A STATE BOARD OF ASSESSORS RECOMMENDED—HOW THE DEMOCRATS WERE COMPELLED TO VOTE AGAINST THEIR OWN RESOLUTION.

From Our Own Correspondent.

TRENTON, Wednesday, Jan. 19, 1876.

To-day has been by far the most important day since the session opened. The Senate held but one session, and adjourned at about noon till Monday. The House held two sessions, and adjourned at about 6 o'clock for the week.

The Senate Finance Committee, through Senator Potts, the Chairman, submitted an important report on the equalization of property valuations. The statute law requires, like the amendment recently made to the State Constitution, that for the purposes of taxation property shall be valued by the Assessors at its real and full market value. The Finance Committee say that not only is the system followed with relation to the making of the assessments defective, but the mode of carrying it out is lax and inefficient. The laws now in force, imperfect as they are, are not observed. Some townships assess real estate at very much less than its actual value, and the result is that returns of taxable property show much less of it in amount than there is in the State. In some places it is customary to fix the taxable valuation at one-half, in others at two-thirds, of the real value; while in some districts the Assessors, conscientiously following the law, fix the value at what it really is. This variation of the bases of valuations in different parts of the State imposes on some counties part of the tax burden that other counties ought to bear. The committee attribute to the capricious manner of making assessments the fact that while some counties show a large increase in wealth, the increase in other counties is inappreciable, and some actually show a decrease. Accompanying the report is a table showing the percentage of increase in the several counties during the last decade. It shows an increase of value in Ocean County of 6.14 per cent.; Bergen, 19.10; Burlington, 5.28; Camden, 34.93; Cape May, 21.49; Cumberland, 33.76; Essex, 40.11; Gloucester, 22.92; Hudson, 47.31; Hunterdon, 4.32; Mercer, 28.61; Middlesex, 10.48; Monmouth, 5.10; Morris, 24.25; Passaic, 100 per cent.; Somerset, 19.63; Union, 75.72; Warren, 13.48. The counties showing a decreased valuation are: Salem, in which the valuation of property in 1866 was $16,437,982, the value to-day but $14,216,923; Sussex, with a valuation of $16,902,500 in 1866, and a valuation now of but $15,567,236; and Ocean, whose valuation in 1866 was $4,564,575, and now is $3,790,552. The total valuation of taxable property in the State in 1866 was $448,474,672, and now is $612,731,094, a growth of 36.62 per cent. The committee think that if the system of taxing property at its full value had been adhered to the counties which show such small growth would have shown a much larger percentage. The committee, having stated the trouble, suggest a remedy. They think there is no use in looking for assistance to the local Assessors. They have a possible inducement to undervalue in the hope of saving their respective townships and counties from paying their fair share of the State and school taxes. And the committee reported a bill providing for the establishment of a Board of State Assessors, whose duty it shall be to visit each county in the State yearly and see that property valuations are properly and honestly assessed. The board is to consist of three gentlemen, two Assessors, to be nominated by the Governor to the Senate, and the Controller of the State. They are to meet each August and equalize valuations.

Senator Abbett to-day introduced and secured the passage of a resolution authorizing the Committees on Revision of the Laws and the Judiciary Committees of the two houses to draft such bills as may be necessary to cover the new amendments to the Constitution. The committee organized by the selection of Senator Magie, of Union, as Chairman, and went to work at once. The labors of the committee were divided among subcommittees.

Senator Kirk introduced a bill authorizing any Board of Freeholders in the State to appoint a county physician when they may deem it to the interest of the county they represent to do so. The bill was specially introduced to enable the Essex Freeholders to reappoint County Physician Dodd, whose office was unintentionally abolished by the operation of the revised laws.

On motion of Mr. Drake, a committee of three was appointed in the House to-day to investigate the expediency of paying salaries to the State officials in lieu of perquisites.

The first pitched battle of the session took place in the House this afternoon. A week ago Mr. Egan, a Catholic and Democrat, of Union County, introduced, it is said, at the instance of the Democratic State Executive Committee, a preamble declaring that the Republican Party had, in the Fall campaign, unnecessarily alarmed the public mind on the church and school question, and had placed the Democratic Party in a false position before the people, and a resolution reaffirming the constitutional principle of the entire divorce of Church and State, and declaring that the Legislature will do nothing to impair the public school system. The Republicans objected very strenuously to the preamble, in that it contained a charge that had never been true. The agitation began with the passage last Winter by the Democratic House of an infamous Catholic Protectory bill, and was fed by the interference last September of Bishop Corrigan, with the voting upon the constitutional amendments. To-day Mr. Griggs, of Passaic, on behalf of the Republican members, introduced a preamble, and offered it as a substitute for that of Egan, which declares that the constitutional provision forbidding the appropriation of moneys for sectarian purposes, was adopted in the face of the opposition of "a prominent religious sect and a portion of the political party sympathizing with them," and that the amendment placing the schools beyond the reach of the Catholic Church had been carried, nowithstanding the efforts of that Church to defeat it; and that a bill was passed by the Democracy last Winter proposing to establish a sectarian institution with extraordinary powers. The discussion was set down for this afternoon at 3 o'clock, and promptly at that hour it began. Of course, the Democrats would not vote for such a preamble. Mr. Rabe, who led the fight for the Democrats, claimed that it was not in order, because it reflected on a previous Legislature. Speaker Carscallen declared it in order, however, and the House, on appeal, sustained him. Put to their wit's ends, the Democracy were obliged to content themselves with an effort to obstruct the passage of the resolution. Amendment after amendment was offered to the preamble, the yeas and nays called on each, but all were voted down. Points of order were raised, motions to adjourn and for recess, and for calls of the House were made, the yeas and nays taken on each, and each, as might be expected, defeated. For three hours this kind of filibustering was kept up, Messrs. Rabe, Hendrickson, Dodd, and Egan taking part on behalf of the Democrats in the current discussion; Messrs. Lewis, Scovel, Griggs, Youngblood, and others, on behalf of the Republicans. At length the previous question was ordered. Mr. Griggs' preamble was carried. The vote was taken on the resolution with the new preamble, and the resolution was carried by a strict party vote. The Democrats, who had introduced the resolution, voted against it. "We want to vote for the resolution," they explained, "but we cannot do it with that preamble." The resolution now goes to the Senate.

THE LANDIS TRIAL.

FURTHER TESTIMONY AS TO THE SANITY OF LANDIS.

BRIDGETON, Jan. 19.—To-day is the eighth day of the trial of Charles K. Landis for the murder of Uri Carruth. The interest is unabated, although at times the proceedings are uninteresting. John L. Burk was recalled by Attorney General Vanatta and cross-examined closely until the hour of adjournment. The evidence indicated that the witness had a strong and clear memory in regard to some points and a very defective one on others. The cross-examination related principally to Landis' movements and actions from the time of his arrival in Vineland from Europe up to the 22d of July, a month previous to the shooting. It was shown that Landis has transacted business both in Vineland and elsewhere since the development of the mental derangements. In the afternoon Burk testified that Landis' house caught fire on the evening of the 22d of January; that on the next day he and Landis left for New-York, and when en route Landis said he had put out the fire with a single bucket of water; whereas it required the exertions of twenty men with buckets to extinguish the flames; they arrived in New-York on January the 23d and remained there three days busily engaged in establishing agencies for the sale of Vineland flour and in purchasing grain to be used in the mill. The witness had made arrangements to go to Chicago to purchase grain, providing the market there was more reasonable than in New-York, and was on the point of going because he could save from eighteen to twenty cents a bushel on wheat, when he was prevented by Landis, who handed him a pistol and exhibited another he had, and urged him to take it to defend him [Landis] with, because he had a presentiment that he was to be attacked by an assassin; his demonstration was that of a man under great mental excitement; subsequently the witness and defendant promenaded Broadway and other streets with these weapons in their pockets; they were at a hotel when Landis stated that his wife had stolen his pocket-book. Witness told him that was impossible, as she was not in New-York, but he still insisted she had, and said she was very ungrateful to him. On the 16th of March, three days before the shooting, witness was at Landis' house. Mrs. Landis demanded separation papers, because she was dissatisfied and intended leaving him. She was not satisfied with the place and the house, and particularly because Landis had not taken her to Europe with him. Both parties appealed to witness, and he counseled moderation and endeavored to pacify them. During the interview Landis talked pleasantly and tenderly to her, but she was violent and demonstrative. In her presence the prisoner related to the witness an attempt made by her to brain him with a hammer. The witness further testified that he had never heard Landis speak ill of Carruth, or even speak of him in any connection. Burk was on the stand the most part of two days.

Albert Person testified that in the month of last March Landis visited his house and drank two glasses of wine. He then noticed that his countenance presented an anxious appearance and that his eyes were like those of an animal goaded to desperation.

On cross-examination the witness declared that he did not put spirits in the wine. He believed that grapes grown in Vineland had enough alcoholic spirits in themselves to keep without the aid of other spirits.

The court adjourned until Thursday morning.

THE BUNKER HILL CENTENNIAL.

PRESENTATION OF THE CENTENNIAL BANNER TO THE NORFOLK (VA.) LIGHT ARTILLERY BLUES BY THE BOSTON LADIES.

FORTRESS MONROE, Jan. 19.—The committee of ladies and gentlemen from Boston having charge of the Bunker Hill centennial souvenirs for presentation to the Southern companies who participated in the celebration at Boston in June last arrived in Norfolk Monday morning, and were escorted to the Atlantic Hotel, as guests of the Norfolk Light Artillery Blues. The following is a list of the committee: Dr. Robert White, Chairman, and wife; Dr. James W. Bartlett, Treasurer, and wife; Lieut. Francis L. Hills, Secretary, and wife; Col. William E. Baker and wife, and Hon. John C. Parke and wife. The Committee of Arrangements of the Norfolk Blues at once prepared to entertain their guests and show them the sights in this vicinity. Commodore T. H. Stevens, Commandant of the Navy-yard, who is an honorary member of the Blues, kindly placed the steamer Snowdrop and the naval band at their disposal, and the party embarked at 11 o'clock for a sail down the harbor and a visit to Fortress Monroe. They arrived here about 1 o'clock, where they were met by a staff officer, and conducted to Gen. Barry's head-quarters, where they were welcomed by the General and his accomplished lady. Refreshments were served, and a pleasant half-hour spent in social intercourse, the blue and gray uniforms intermixing and forming a pleasant picture. The fine band of the Artillery School, which was in attendance, added much to the pleasure of the party. The day was mild and beautiful, and the party soon strolled forth to different points of interest. A visit was made to Carroll Hall, which has become historical as the quarters of Jefferson Davis during the latter part of his imprisonment here, and the military museum with its store of ancient and modern armory. After an hour had been thus spent the party repaired to the "hop" room, to which the band had preceded them, and dancing was at once begun. The officers of the school who were not on duty repaired thither and were introduced to the distinguished visitors, and soon the blue and gray uniforms were intermingled in the mazes of the waltz.

At 3 o'clock the party returned to the steamer, and, being joined by Gen. Barry and Rev. Oscar E. Herrick, Post Chaplain, (formerly of Boston, and a member of the Presentation Committee,) returned to Norfolk, where they arrived at 5 o'clock. They repaired at once to the Atlantic Hotel, where a collation had been prepared, before partaking of which his Honor Mayor Whitehead, Gen. V. D. Grover, President of the City Council; Major W. J. Baker, President of the Select Council, and others were formally presented. Mayor Whitehead then extended to the committee the freedom and hospitality of the city in the following address:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: It affords me much pleasure to extend to you a most cordial welcome, and to tender to you the freedom of our city. Your patriotic mission is one not only highly appreciated by the Norfolk Light Artillery Blues, who are to be the recipients of a beautiful banner and other souvenirs at your hands, but by our whole community, who will gladly avail themselves of an opportunity to reciprocate your noble and patriotic examples. Massachusetts and Virginia, two of the original thirteen States—one having a Bunker Hill, and the other a Yorktown; one opening the scenes of the Revolution, and the other closing them—these should be reason sufficient for those two States to be found at all times standing shoulder to shoulder, and that their sons and daughters set an example of friendship and patriotism which, if followed by other sister States, would secure peace and happiness to our great nation. Ladies, when we consider that you have left your distant homes at this inclement season of the year on this mission of love, you indeed touch a tender chord in our hearts, which will forever remain green and fresh in our memories. I would remark that when the Blues left home last Summer for Boston to unite with your citizens in celebrating the Centennial anniversary of the battle of Bunker Hill, hundreds of our citizens accompanied them to the wharf, and amid the shouts of the crowd and the roar of the artillery wished them God-speed on their mission of peace, and when, on their return, they spoke so enthusiastically of their reception and of their princely entertainment, and the kindness extended on all sides, we could but regard that we were indeed a united people, and henceforth would be friends, countrymen, and brothers. Ladies and gentlemen, again I have the honor to extend to you a most cordial welcome to our city and State.

Mayor Whitehead's speech was received with warm applause, after which the refreshments were partaken of and the company dispersed to meet at 8 o'clock. Promptly at 8 o'clock the Blues, in full uniform, accompanied by their wives and lady friends, met in one of the parlors of the hotel where the presentation was to take place, and Massachusetts and Virginia proceeded to "shake hands across the bloody chasm." The Centennial banner was then brought in and attracted the admiration of all present. It is five feet wide by five and a half feet long, of heavy silk, one side being white, and the other blue. On the white ground appears the following inscription: "Souvenir of the Bunker Hill Centennial, March 17, 1875. From Boston Friends to the N. L. A. Blues, Norfolk, Va." In the centre is a beautiful painting of Bunker Hill Monument, flanked by the pine and palmetto trees, above which are the arms of Massachusetts and Virginia. The banner is embroidered with gold lace, and suspended from a handsome staff by a cross-bar, the top of the staff being ornamented with a white dove, bearing in its beak an olive branch.

Dr. White, Chairman of the committee, then arose and made an eloquent address to the Blues. He said that when preparations were being made for celebrating the Bunker Hill Centennial, the people of Boston were gratified to learn that the noble old Commonwealth of Virginia would be represented on that occasion. It pleased them to know that the State which gave to the cause of Independence Patrick Henry, Randolph, Jefferson, and Washington, was again in sympathy with the State that gave their compeers, Hancock, Adams, Otis, and Warren. It recalled to our own minds with the liveliest emotions the days when, in response to the call of Massachusetts patriots for aid, back from your own city came the deeply sympathetic and assuring words of the Virginia Committee of Safety, "Our hearts are warmed with affection for you. We address the Almighty Ruler to support you in your affliction. Be assured we consider you as suffering in a common cause, and look on ourselves as bound by the most sacred ties to support you." Your coming assured us that whatever differences might have arisen between us of late years, that we were still bound together by the memory of those ancient ties, that there was one string in the national harp which, touched by Virginia, or by South Carolina, gave forth no discordant tone, but sounded to sweet responsive harmony. It is the chord of these ancient memories, it is the string in the harp which reaches from Yorktown to Bunker Hill.

Hon. John C. Parke then presented the banner to Capt. Hodges, who responded in a brief but eloquent address, reciprocating the kindly sentiments expressed by the gentlemen of Massachusetts. Silver badges of unique design were then presented to each member of the company by Mrs. Dr. Bartlett, Mr. Pendleton P. Moore thanking her on behalf of the company. A number of miniature tea chests were then presented by Col. Baker to the children, which closed the presentation exercises, an occasion which will long be remembered by the Blues and their friends.

THE MINNESOTA LEGISLATURE.

ST. PAUL, Jan. 19.—The Senate passed a bill to borrow $60,000 from the school fund to pay the current expenses of the Legislature. A protest was made that it was a bad precedent; but there were only 6 nays to 27 yeas. In the House the following resolution was introduced and laid over under the rule. It will doubtless pass both houses:

Resolved, That the hostile attitude of the Sioux Indians of Dakota and the adjoining territories, and their readiness to commit murders and other atrocities, calls for vigorous and uncompromising action on the part of the Government in the suppression of these outrages and of their authors; that all annuity Indians, of the said Sioux nation, shall be kept within their reservations, and the entire business of dealing with said nation should transferred to the War Department, which should not be trammeled in its action by any of those sectarian or humanitarian influences which have recently been recognized by the Government to the prejudice of the frontier settlements and the country at large.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

A NEW AQUEDUCT PROPOSED.

ITS COST ESTIMATED AT $10,000,000—COMMUNICATION FROM FITZ JOHN PORTER TO THE MAYOR.

Commissioner Fitz John Porter has addressed a communication to the Mayor, stating that under a resolution adopted by the Board of Aldermen on July 29, 1875, he has caused careful surveys to be made of the ground lying between the Harlem River and the upper portion of the basin of the Croton River, for the purpose of ascertaining the practicability of another aqueduct. He says that the necessity for a new aqueduct arises from the fact, that the projectors of the present one underestimated the future consumption of water in this City; that they estimated that thirty gallons per day to each inhabitant would be a liberal supply; that they placed the limit of the population at 2,000,000, and that on this estimate was based the size and capacity of the aqueduct; but that while its capacity far exceeded the calculations of its builders, delivering daily 115,000,000 gallons in place of 60,000,000, it was frequently taxed to its utmost, though the population was yet far from 2,000,000, and one-third of Manhattan Island was unoccupied. Reference is next made to the present consumption of water. It is estimated that there are 1,250,000 consumers and that the consumption is about 90 gallons daily to each inhabitant—an amount used as far back as 1853. While from 30 to 40 gallons was regarded as an ample supply for each individual, it would be a great error to attribute the additional 50 or 60 gallons per head used in this City to waste. While great waste does occur, the water contributed to the health and cleanliness of the City, and was carried off into the sewers, rendering the sewer system more effective.

The communication next states that this City has grown to be the greatest manufacturing centre on this continent; that the increased number of large buildings, with steam heaters, elevators, and other modern appliances, require water to feed them; that the expense of water meters would be enormous and oppressive and would be much better applied in building a new aqueduct; that a new aqueduct would insure the safety, certainty, and constancy of the water supply; that the City reservoirs contain a supply for ten days only, and that in case of an accident to the present aqueduct which would require repairs occupying more than ten days the supply would entirely cease, and that with two aqueducts all necessary repairs to the one could be made, while the other would be sufficient to supply the immediate demands. The plans made by Chief Engineer Campbell and Assistant Engineer Emmett are next referred to. They contemplate the building of a dam on the Croton River, about one-quarter of a mile above the head of Croton Lake, to an elevation of about thirty feet above the top of the present dam, forming a settling basin of about eight hundred acres, and a capacity of 1,180,000,000 gallons. From thence it is proposed to cut a tunnel through the hills south of the Croton River, through which the water will be conveyed to the head of the aqueduct. The aqueduct is to be built on one of the two routes described in Mr. Emmett's report, [which accompanied this communication,] the Bronx River route, 36.8 miles in length, or the Saw-mill River route, 36.52 miles in length, to High Bridge.

The communication closes by stating that the new aqueduct and the present one would yield 250,000,000 gallons of water per day, and furnish an abundant supply to the highest elevations in this City. Its cost would be about $10,000,000, the interest on which would amount to $600,000 annually, and the rate of increase in the Croton water revenue would warrant the assumption that the additional revenue from an increased supply would be sufficient to pay that amount of interest.

THE PRODUCE EXCHANGE.

THE PROPOSITION TO ESTABLISH PUBLIC "CALLS."

The Board of Managers of the Produce Exchange will to-day consider a recommendation made by the provision trade, and concurred in by the Committee on Trade, to have two daily public calls on the floor of the Exchange for provisions. A member of the Exchange yesterday, in conversation with a TIMES reporter, said that the proposed system of calls is to enable buyers and sellers to deal on margins; in other words to deal in options for future delivery exactly as is done at the Stock Exchange, there being no intention in the vast majority of transactions to deliver or receive the article sold, but to settle the differences at the maturity of the contract. Disguise such a mode of business as we may, said this gentleman, it is simply betting, and that in its most odious form, because it destroys to a certain extent the legitimate pursuit of a business honorable enough in itself, and makes the chief part of the daily transactions pure gambling. The advocates of the plan, and they are numerous, said he, allege that dealing in options forms already a large part of the daily business, and that all the managers are asked to do is to assent to giving method and authority to what already exists.

The reporter conversed with other gentlemen on this subject, most of whom were in favor of the proposed "calls."

BUSINESS NOTES.

Thirteen creditors of Israel Farjeon, jewelry, at No. 67 Nassau street, representing claims to the amount of $25,000, have begun proceedings in bankruptcy. The following are among the largest creditors: W. Smith & Co., $5,780 93; Sussfield, Lorsch & Co., $4,849 78; New-York Watch Company, $4,322 50; George H. Fuller, $1,670 80; Vulcanite Optical Instrument Company, $1,342; Henry Grinnell, $1,302 71; L. & M. Kahn, $1,289 16; Albert Benger & Co., $1,226 92; Ansonia Brass and Copper Company, $621 78.

Amasa T. C. Dodge, the late proprietor of the Tyler House, corner of Broadway and Twelfth street, has been thrown into bankruptcy on the petition of several of his creditors, among whom are O. B. Dodge, $1,500, and Boothby & Lascelles, $1,316 46. The property, valued at $11,000, was seized by the Sheriff some time ago in behalf of A. E. Rowland.

Bankruptcy proceedings have been commenced against Squier Brothers, builders. The claims of the petitioning creditors amount to about fifteen thousand dollars. Among the creditors are the following, Edward Hallam, $6,675; Abel F. Goodnow, $2,269 70; R. W. Whipple & Son, $1,181 16; W. H. Jenkins, $1,042 93.

The applications for discharges in bankruptcy of Thomas Rowe, oils, No. 181 Front street, and Collins L. Balch, which have been pending before Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, at No. 152 Broadway, have been favorably passed upon by the Register, none of the creditors having opposed the proceedings.

AN OFFICER WHO DID HIS DUTY.

While Officer Henry Ward, of the Ninth Sub-Precinct, Brooklyn, was passing through Bushwick avenue at an early hour yesterday morning, he observed two men on the opposite side of the way and a little in advance of him, who were acting in a suspicious manner. The officer quickened his pace and they hurried away. Ward then called out to them to stop, which they finally did. A few words passed between them, when the taller of the two, who subsequently gave his name as Patrick Whalan, tripped the officer, and nearly threw him off his feet. Both men then ran away, Officer Ward following close after them, at the same time sounding an alarm for help with his club. The men turned upon him, and one of them fired at him with a revolver. The shot, however, did not take effect. The officer captured Whalen, but the other man kept on running. Whalen still kept his pistol drawn, and attempted to use it on the officer, who finally succeeded in knocking it out of his hand with his club. Whalen fought desperately, but the officer, holding him between himself and the other thief, who had returned to his companion's assistance, succeeded in taking him to the station-house. The other man escaped. When Whalen was searched, two bottles of liquor and a quantity of cigars were found in his pockets. Officer Ward took him before Justice Semler, and preferred a charge of felonious assault against him.

ILLEGAL INSPECTORS OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

An important opinion has been given by ex-Judge James C. Spencer, the Referee in the case of Jacob J. Banta against Theodore S. Kent. The plaintiff brought an action in the Supreme Court to test the title of the defendant to the office of Inspector of Weights and Measures, to which he (the plaintiff) was appointed by the Mayor on May 20, 1873. He was subsequently removed, and Mr. Kent was appointed as his successor. There are at present four Inspectors of Weights and Measures who were nominated by the late Mayor Havemeyer, and confirmed by the Board of Aldermen in 1873. The whole City constitutes their domain; they are empowered to collect fees for examining weights and measures—a duty which they appear to have faithfully performed—but they have not handed over any money to the City Treasury. Ex-Judge Spencer's opinion, however, virtually declares that they were not legally appointed to office, because they should have been nominated and confirmed as inspectors of a district, the Mayor not having any legal authority to assign or commission them for any district, and, because there being only two offices of this character provided for, the appointment of four persons was illegal.

THE DANGERS OF COAL GAS.

Thomas McConnell, residing at No. 68 Jay street, Brooklyn, together with his family, consisting of a wife and four children, had a very narrow escape from being suffocated to death, on Tuesday night, from the effects of coal gas which escaped from the stove in the room where they slept. During the night Mrs. McConnell was awakened by a choking sensation, and hardly able to breathe. She immediately got out of bed and raised a window to admit fresh air, and on turning to the bed where her husband was still lying, found him insensible. She next went and looked at her children and found them insensible also from the effects of the gas. She then called in the neighbors and after awhile Mr. McConnell and the children returned to consciousness. Medical assistance was summoned and yesterday the attending physician thought the whole family was out of danger.

THE STOVE TRADE.

The National Association of Stove Manufacturers began its fifth annual convention at Delmonico's yesterday morning. There were present about two hundred of the leading stove dealers from all parts of the country. The convention was called to order by the President, S. S. Jewett, of Buffalo, who delivered his annual address. He congratulated the members of the organization on its harmony and prosperity. The trade had naturally sympathized with the depression growing out of the financial situation, and had been embarrassed by the changes in the popular demand, which arose from constant improvements. The business was generally transacted for cash, and was probably of average volume, paying a moderate profit. The coming year promised the usual difficulties. Inflation and unhealthy speculation were past, and values had to be readjusted. Some method should be devised which would give legal protection to the inventor and patentee of improvements in stoves, and the loose manner now in use of issuing patents should be changed. Cheap transportation, also, demanded attention. The delivery of a stove to its purchaser was as much an element of its cost as the expense of its manufacture. It was a common interest to reduce the cost of transportation on stoves, which should be rated in the lowest class of freight when carried on contracts that release the carriers from liability for ordinary breakage. All things were tending toward cheap transportation, and it was reasonable to expect reductions. The Erie Canal had afforded cheap transportation, and had acted as a regulator of the freight tariffs of the trunk lines of railroads. In conclusion, he said that the association could do much toward elevating the standard of commercial honor. The tendency of the times had been for years toward a lower level of moral obligation in business relations. To a great extent this resulted from speculation. The confidence which was so essential to trade was to be restored only by reconstructing business circles on the basis of individual character as well as of individual capital. The convention then proceeded to the election of officers for the ensuing year, which resulted in the re-election of Mr. Jewett as President, and the choice of Gen. John F. Rathbone, of Albany, and Mr. E. A. Chamberlin, of Cincinnati, as Vice Presidents; Mr. A. Bradley as Treasurer, and Mr. Josiah Jewett as Secretary, and Messrs. Charles Eddy, Jordan L. Mott, W. H. Whitehead, Henry A. Wood, and Isaac A. Shepard as Managers.

In accepting an invitation from the dealers of Philadelphia, it was resolved to hold the semi-annual convention in June next in that city. The convention then adjourned to meet again to-day.

DEATH OF MR. JOHN JOHNSON.

Mr. John Johnson, the boat builder, of No. 404 Water street, in this City, who was shot down in the street near his residence in Lafayette avenue, Brooklyn, on the morning of the 3d inst., died at 5:30 o'clock yesterday morning. The circumstances attending the shooting of Mr. Johnson have been fully detailed in THE TIMES. Mr. Johnson from the first asserted that he had been attacked by two highwaymen, who approached him from behind and demanded from him a sum of money, and while one of them attempted to rifle his pockets the other shot him with a revolver. This story the Police at once discredited, and asserted that Mr. Johnson had shot himself. In support of this they brought forward a man who identified a pistol found near the spot where Mr. Johnson was lying when he was picked up after the shooting, as one which he had sold him a few days before. The Police have adhered to this theory, and Mr. Johnson and his friends have contended that it was murder and not suicide. At first it was thought that the wounded man would recover. On Tuesday, however, he grew rapidly worse, and it became apparent that he had not much longer to live. In response to a direct question from his wife, Mr. Johnson, with his expiring breath, reasserted that he did not commit suicide, and chided his wife for asking him such a question. Coroner Sims will thoroughly investigate the matter.

THE KINGS COUNTY DEMOCRATS.

For several weeks past a movement has been on foot in Brooklyn to organize a new Democratic Reform Party, in opposition to the present regular organization. The leaders in the movement have been holding frequent meetings at the residence of Mr. William Marshall, ex-Register of Kings County, ever since the latter part of November. A preliminary organization was then effected, of which Mr. Marshall was chosen President, and Mr. William McIvens appointed Secretary. A Central Committee was also appointed, as follows: William Marshall, H. W. Slocum, ex-Mayor Hunter, ex-Judge Thompson, James Murphy, Charles Higgins, Thomas McCann, James Eschwege, Francis Markey, William McIvens, H. J. Polhemus. As soon as the preliminary arrangements are perfected a public meeting is to be held in the Academy of Music, and an effort made to enlist in the new party all the effective reform elements in Brooklyn and Kings County. A meeting of the committee was held last night, at which the matters appertaining to the new organization was discussed at considerable length. Final action was postponed until to-night.

AN UNKNOWN MAN FOUND DROWNED.

On Tuesday the body of an unknown man was found in the pond in the rear of the Clifton Grove Hotel, at Clifton, N. J. Deceased was apparently a German, very gentlemanly in his dress and appearance, aged about thirty years, tall, full face, black hair, mustache and goatee. On his person was found a German letter from a lady named D. Eggenschoeiler, dated New-York, 1869, and speaking of Mr. Pfister, No. 409 West Forty-fourth street, New-York, and Gottlieb Maunschaumer, No. 308 Stanton street, New-York. Also a card on which was written "The German Society of New-York, Box No. 4,330, New-York." A Coroner's jury rendered a verdict of accidental drowning, but it is believed to be a case of suicide or foul play. The body was taken to Paterson to await identification.

THE DEPARTMENT OF DOCKS.

The Commissioners of Docks held an extended session yesterday afternoon, President Salem H. Wales in the chair. D. D. Smith, the lessee of Pier No. 34 North River, made application to the department to be reimbursed in the sum of $3,400, for moneys claimed to have been expended by him in repairing the pier and keeping it in serviceable condition. The board rejected the application on the ground that the lease under which he obtained the occupancy of the pier was made to him by the defunct Street Department, which during its existance had control of the piers and bulk-heads. The validity of the claim under the lease can, in the opinion of the board, be best demonstrated by an action against the City, if the claimant chooses to resort to that remedy. Mr. D. A. Hill, an engineer, appeared before the board and made an argument in favor of the adoption of a new system of piers and docks for the City. The board afterward went into executive session.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND ROBBED.

Superintendent Walling received a cable dispatch yesterday from Inspector Bailey, Chief of the City of London Detective Force, informing him that on the 7th inst. there had been obtained from the Bank of England, by means of a forged draft, twenty £50 Bank of England notes. The notes are dated March 18, 1875, and are numbered from 33,441 to 33,450, inclusive, and from 35,551 to 35,560, inclusive. No further particulars of the affair have been received, and all brokers are requested to watch for Bank of England notes numbered as above, and if any of them are offered for sale or exchange to notify Superintendent Walling.

RAILROAD PLANS FOR THE CENTENNIAL.

The trunk lines have finally decided to make a reduction of twenty-five per cent. in passenger rates to Philadelphia during the Centennial, and a recommendation will be made to the general ticket agents, who meet at Louisville on the 9th of February, to make a like reduction on all the Western and South-western roads. Mr. Abbott, the passenger agent of the Erie Road, is, in conjunction with the agents of the other lines, perfecting arrangements so as to afford every facility to tourists to see the country.

DRIFTING ON THE ICE.

A telegram from Bay City, Jan. 17, says that Henry Miller, Mr. Benson, and one other man reached there on Sunday, after drifting three nights and two days on floating ice in Saginaw Bay. The three and a man named Benjamin Latonde were carried out on the ice on Thursday night, and drifted here and there, unable to reach the shore in any direction until Sunday, when they walked off near Caseville. Latonde was drowned on Saturday but a few feet from the others, who could render him no assistance.

POISONED BY MISTAKE.

A London correspondent of *Galignani* telegraphs to that journal on Jan. 7: "A sad occurrence has taken place at Balmoral Castle by which the life of one of the Queen's most trusted retainers is placed in the greatest danger. Dr. Proferth, Commissioner for her Majesty's Highland estates, swallowed poison in mistake for medicine, and was nearly killed by the oversight. According to the latest report some hopes are entertained of his recovery."

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

"Fourteenth Corps" is informed that his communication cannot be printed without his name and address.

A meeting of the grain receivers will be held this afternoon, at 2 o'clock, in the Managers' room, at No. 33 Pearl street.

The failure of Samuel Radford & Son, grain merchants at Liverpool, does not affect the grain merchants of this City.

The Children's Educational Relief Association, at No. 304 East Broadway, is doing good work in clothing and feeding destitute children.

A general order was yesterday promulgated by Superintendent Walling to the Police Captains in relation to the duties of the Police Surgeons.

The Cunard steam-ship Russia, which left Liverpool on Jan. 8 and Queenstown on Jan. 9, reached this port yesterday, with news later by two days.

An amateur theatrical entertainment is to be given at the Academy of Music, on Friday evening, Jan. 21, for the benefit of the Columbia boat-house fund.

The receipts of the Cooper Union during the year 1875 were $47,268 76; the expenditures, $50,709; and the balance in the Treasury at the close of the year was $3,159 55.

The Cotton Exchange will be closed from 10 to 12 o'clock to-day to give the members an opportunity to attend the funeral of the late Mr. James Bryce, of the firm of William Bryce & Co.

The foreign steam-ship mails of yesterday consisted of 37,110 letters and fifty bags of papers. The steamship Java took out 36,000 letters and forty-seven bags of papers, and the Alps 1,110 letters and three bags of papers.

Col. Emmons Clark, of the Seventh Regiment, yesterday received a check for $500 from Mr. Robert Lennox Kennedy, as his subscription to the fund for the new armory building; also, one of $1,000 from Mr. F. Aug. Schermerhorn, for the same purpose.

A lecture will be delivered this evening in the Presbyterian Memorial Church, Madison avenue and Fifty-third street, by the Pastor, Rev. Charles S. Robinson, on "Paris and the Second Empire," with photographic illustrations of the principal objects of interest in the city.

George Jacks, who keeps a lager-beer saloon at No. 997 Third avenue, clubbed George Hess for insulting his wife. Hess had the impudence to summon Jacks, but Justice Murray, at the Yorkville Police Court, yesterday dismissed the complaint, holding that Hess deserved what he got.

Several Democratic Aldermen stated yesterday that they and their colleagues would vote for Mr. Allan Campbell at their meeting to-day, and that he would be the successor of Fitz John Porter as Commissioner of Public Works. Copies of an anonymous letter attacking Mr. Campbell were mailed to all the Tammany Aldermen, but they only served to strengthen his prospects.

Among the stocks sold yesterday by Adrian H. Muller & Son were $6,000 of seven per cent. bonds of the "Association for the Exhibition of the Industry of all Nations;" also three bonds of the same association for $1,000 each and six of $500 each, together with a note of the association, dated 6th August, 1853, for $6,000, payable on demand to Chester W. Foster. The lot realized the handsome sum of $5.

A large meeting of the Roscoe Conkling Campaign Club was held last evening at the Republican Club, No. 12 University place, A. Kinnis presiding. A Committee of Arrangements, consisting of C. Van Cott, Isaac I. Hayes, John J. Morris, C. V. King, and William Morgan was appointed to make arrangements for the club to proceed in a body to the National Convention, to be held in Cincinnati.

Mrs. Mills, residing at No. 420 East Eighty-fourth street, reported to Capt. Copeland, at the Central Office yesterday, that her trunk, which had been given in charge of an expressman for delivery at the above address, was missing, and she believed that it had been stolen by the expressman. A description of the expressman and the trunk was taken by Capt. Copeland, and the Police are now investigating the case.

To secure uniformity in the business of street-cleaning, it is ordered that the street-sweepers assemble for roll call at 7:30 A. M. each day (except Sunday) at the various station-houses, at which time a telegraphic order will be transmitted from the Central Office to each station, ordering the men to be set at work or not, as Capt. Gunner shall determine, and the same course will be adopted at 12:30 P. M. each day.

Gen. George H. Sharpe, who held an important position on the staff of Gen. Grant during the war, has prepared a lecture entitled "The Last Hours of the Confederacy," which he will deliver, for the first time, at the Harlem Congregational Church, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street, near Second avenue, this evening, at 8 o'clock. The lecture will embrace many valuable historical facts not generally known, and will besides present an inside view of the failing fortunes of the rebellion. The lecture will be enlivened by Prof. Charles Wels, who will preside at the organ.

Mary Wohnoutka, a Bohemian woman, residing in Morrisania, took a Second avenue car to go home on Jan. 4, and on arriving at the depot at Sixty-third street wandered away and was found on the 6th inst. in Bellevue Hospital insane. Her husband, John Wohnoutka, reported that on leaving home she had $560 sewed up in her dress. She only had $3 in greenbacks when taken to the hospital from the Nineteenth Precinct. It was supposed that the money had been taken away from her while she was in the station-house, and Officer Baumgarten was detailed to work up the case. Yesterday Mrs. Wohnoutka became sufficiently rational to inform Officer Baumgarten that before leaving her home she had removed the $560 from her clothing and secreted it in a closet, where it was found.

BROOKLYN.

At the annual meeting of Rev. Dr. Budington's Church, held last evening, W. H. Harris and J. W. Carson were elected Deacons.

The employes of the New-York paraffine oil and wax works, at the foot of North Thirteenth street, E. D., have struck work in consequence of their wages not having been paid.

About 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon Oliver Brown, aged forty-eight years, residing at No. 217 Fifth street, Jersey City, walked out of the second story window of Prentiss' Stores, foot of Montague street, where he was employed as a carpenter, receiving a compound fracture of the right thigh. The injured man was removed to the Long Island College Hospital.

Several cases of importance were disposed of by Judge Moore in the Kings County Court of Sessions yesterday. Among them were the following: Michael O'Brien, convicted of obtaining money under false pretenses, and Michael Baker, James McGarry and James Stern, convicted of grand larceny, were sentenced to the Penitentiary for four years and six months each. Alexander Ferguson, convicted of burglary in the third degree and grand larceny, was sentenced to the Penitentiary for one year.

Newman Leopold, the French Hebrew loan broker who shot himself on Sunday afternoon at his residence, No. 341 Adelphi street, died on Tuesday night from the effects of his wounds. He suffered intensely from his injuries, but retained his right mind until almost the last minute. He also persisted in expressing his animosity toward his wife, and would not allow her to remain in his room for a moment. She, however, avers that the charges which he made against her in his ante-mortem statement are untrue, and says that he would not have made them if he had been in his right mind. Leopold is said to have left a fortune worth $100,000. Coroner Simms will hold an inquest.

LONG ISLAND.

The late Charles P. Leverich, it appears, died intestate, and application was yesterday made to Judge Hagner, Surrogate of Queens County, by the immediate heirs, for letters of administration upon the estate, which is understood to be a very valuable one.

Rev. George Williamson Smith, Rector of Grace (Episcopal) Church at Jamaica, is a Chaplain in the Navy, but has been on leave of absence for upwards of four years. He is included in the order recently issued by the Navy Department for all on leave to return to duty, and left Jamaica yesterday afternoon to join the steam-frigate Sabine at Portsmouth, N. H., to which vessel he has been ordered.

STATEN ISLAND.

Mr. James Robinson, Treasurer of Edgewater, has extended the time for receiving the village taxes at one per cent. until Friday to give people a chance to save the five per cent. that will be charged after that time.

The Republican primaries will be held in the various townships of Richmond County on Friday evening next to elect delegates to make nominations for the town elections, and the Democrats will hold their primaries on Monday evening next.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Board of Health and Vital Statistics reports 388 deaths in Hudson County during the month of December and 607 births.

The Union Hill Board of Education propose to investigate charges of using profane language in school, which have been preferred against John Beinhauer, one of the teachers in the public school.

The last heading that prevented communication in the new tunnel of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad was broken away sufficiently yesterday to allow the workmen to pass through. The event was celebrated by a procession of laborers carrying lighted torches from one end to the other. It is expected that trains will be running through on or before July.

Daniel J. Caulfield, the newly-elected Sheriff of Essex County, N. J., died at Newark yesterday afternoon, from ulceration of the bowels. This will necessitate a new election within forty days. Meanwhile the Coroners are performing the duties.

This afternoon Capt. Paul Boyton will give a swimming exhibition in his new life-saving suit for the benefit of the various hospitals in Hudson County. He proposes to sail around Bedloe's Island. He is to start from the Cunard Dock, at the foot of Grand street, Jersey City, at 2 o'clock.

James Johnson, alias "Jimmy the Kid," a well-known New-York pickpocket, was discovered yesterday morning lounging around the Erie Railway Depot in Jersey City and acting in a suspicious manner, and Detective Brown arrested him on suspicion. The prisoner was held for examination.

Two boys, giving their names as Henry Rankin and Charles McIntyre, were arrested in Bayonne Tuesday night while begging for lodgings. At the station-house they said they had run away from their homes in Brooklyn and intended going West. They had $116 in their possession. The lads were sent home yesterday.

THE RHODE ISLAND STRIKE CONTINUED.

PROVIDENCE, Jan. 19.—The mill operatives at Lonsdale, R. I., to-day resolved to continue the strike, and adjourned to meet again to-morrow morning. No disorder was attempted.

THE BROOKLYN FIRE DEPARTMENT.

There was a meeting of the Supply Committee of the Brooklyn Common Council last night to consider the question of reducing the salaries of the employes of the Fire Department, in accordance with the resolution introduced in the Common Council by Alderman Fisher, at its meeting of a week ago last Monday. Mr. F. A. Massey, President of the Board of Fire and Buildings, was before the committee, and was examined at length in regard to the workings of the department. He urged that no reductions in salaries ought to be made, but failed to satisfy Alderman Shepard, the Chairman of the Committee, regarding the expenditure of $4,800 annually for the investigation of fires resulting from the explosion of kerosene-oil, Mr. Shepard contending that the Fire Marshal should attend to them. Alderman Shepard was also not satisfied with the President's explanations in regard to the duties of the book-keeper, Secretary, Surgeon, Superintendent of Horses, and other employes of the department, and the Chairman intimated that the committee would undoubtedly report to the Board of Aldermen a resolution in favor of reducing the expenses of the department by a reduction in the salaries of the employes.

POLICE COURT FINES.

The fines collected at the six District Police Courts in the City for 1875, as shown by the books in the Controller's office, aggregate $72,498 05, which, as compared with the total receipts for 1874, shows an increase of $1,210 80. The appropriations made for the support of the Police Courts by the Board of Apportionment were for 1874, $171,880 40; for 1875, $171,880 40, and for 1876, $160,000. It will be seen by the above figures that while the receipts have increased some $1,200, the expenditures have been reduced nearly $12,000. As matters now stand, the Police Courts collect in fines nearly half the amount necessary for their maintenance. The appropriations made for 1874, 1875, and 1876 for the Civil District Courts were $199,200 each year, while the receipts in fees, fines, &c., were for 1874, $18,221 45; and for 1875, $22,414 76. Under the old Police Justices, the total receipts for fines, from all the courts, did not exceed $15,000 for any one year, although quite as many arrests were made and fines inflicted then as now.

ENTRANCES AND CLEARANCES.

The following is the summary of entrances and clearances of American and foreign vessels, engaged in the foreign and coastwise trade, at the Customs District of New-York, during the month of December, 1875:

	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
Vessels in coastwise trade entered	173	144,474	3,191
Vessels in coastwise trade cleared	276	178,427	4,203
American vessels entered from foreign countries	128	67,039	1,848
American vessels cleared to foreign countries	180	90,474	2,360
Foreign vessels entered from foreign countries	212	245,142	66,90
Foreign vessels cleared to foreign countries	222	271,634	7,420

THE PATERSON, N. J., OFFICIALS FOUND GUILTY.

The trial of James Hand, ex-Tax Commissioner of Paterson, N. J., and William Eakins, ex-Clerk of the Tax Commission, on an indictment charging them with conspiracy to defraud the city by altering assessments, was concluded yesterday afternoon, in the Passaic County Courts. The case was given to the jury at 12 o'clock and at 2:40 they returned into court with a verdict of guilty, and recommending Eakins to the mercy of the court. While the jury were out the trial of Hand on another indictment charging him with appropriating money belonging to George Jackson, was commenced. It is charged that Jackson gave Hand, who was then in his employ, money to pay his taxes, and that he appropriated it to his own use. The case was still on at adjournment.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Sir Charles Young, of England, is at the Windsor Hotel.

Col. Thomas G. Baylor, United States Army, is at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Gen. Nelson A. Miles, United States Army, is at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Gen. A. C. Myers, of New-Orleans, is at the Hotel Brunswick.

James Parton, of Newburyport, Mass., is at the Union Square Hotel.

Signor P. Brignoli and Max Strakosch are at the Everett House.

Lieut. Commander H. H. Gorringe, United States Navy, and Hon. Ronald L. Melville, of England, are at the Hoffman House.

Gen. John Eaton, United States Commissioner of Education, and ex-Congressman James M. Marvin, of Saratoga, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Marquis de Bassano and Messrs. Barron and Escandon, of Paris, and Capt. Cook, of the steam-ship Russia, are at the Brevoort House.

Thomas Reynolds, Managing Director of the St. Lawrence and Ottawa Railway, is at the Gilsey House.

THE CAUSE OF PAIN

is inflammation. No cut, burn, or other wound can inflame if DALLEY'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR be used. It always heals without a scar. 25 cents per box.—*Advertisement.*

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, Jan. 19.—Flour nominally unchanged. Wheat active, but lower; No. 2 Chicago Spring, $1 00¼, spot; 98⅝c., February; 98⅞c., March; No. 3 do., 79c.; Rejected do., 66c. Corn dull, and prices a shade lower; No. 2 Mixed, 43¼c., spot; 42¼c. bid. February. Oats dull and nominal; No. 2, 30⅝c., spot. Barley steady and unchanged. Rye dull. Dressed Hogs—Demand fair, and prices have advanced; sales of Ordinary at $7 50@$7 90; Light and Heavy, $8 @$8 25. Pork—Fair demand, but at lower rates; sales at $19 15@$19 20, spot; $19 27½@$19 30, February; $19 57½@$19 60, March. Lard easier, but good demand, at $12 20, spot; $12 25 @$12 27½, February; $12 42½@$12 45, March. Bulk Meats steady and unchanged. Whisky—Buyers and sellers apart, $1 06 bid; $1 07 asked. Receipts—Flour, 8,000 bbls.; Wheat, 44,000 bushels; Corn, 88,000 bushels; Oats, 17,000 bushels; Barley, 15,000 bushels; Rye, 705 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 6,000 bbls.; Wheat, 8,000 bushels; Corn, 45,000 bushels; Oats, 4,000 bushels; Barley, 5,000 bushels. At the afternoon call of the board—Wheat lower at 99½c., January; 98½c., February. Corn, ⅛c. lower. Oats quiet and unchanged. Pork weaker at $19 10@ $19 20, cash; $19 25@$19 27½, February. Lard weak at $12 17½@$12 20, January; $12 22½@ $12 25, February.

BOSTON, Jan. 19.—Wool—Market remains unchanged; manufacturers purchase only in lots as wanted, and there is no pressure to buy or sell. Sales have been at 45c.@47½c. for Ohio and Pennsylvania Fleeces, including X, XX, and No. 1 at 48c.@50c., the latter being an outside price for lots in good condition. XXX and Picklock range from 50c.@55c., as to condition. Michigan and Wisconsin Fleeces have been selling at 42c.@47c. for X and No. 1. Pulled Wool has been in fair demand at 37c.@55c., including Super and X, the latter price for light and choice Maine Super, with sales principally at 40c.@47c. Combing and Delaine Fleeces firm, but inquiry is light, and buyers less anxious to purchase than a few weeks ago. California Wool is in good demand at previous prices.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 19.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1 08½; hard do., $1 20; No. 2 do., $1; February, $1 00½; March, $1 01⅝; No. 3 do., 83½c. Corn steady; No. 2, 48c. Oats dull and easier; No. 2, 32½c. Barley steady with a fair demand; No. 2 Spring, 95c.; No. 3 do., 57c. Rye quiet and easier; No. 1, 70c. Provisions firmer. Mess Pork held firmly at $19 25@$19 37½. Lard—Prime Kettle, 13c.; do. Steam, 12¼c. Hams in pickle firm at 11c.@12c. Dry-salted Shoulders, 7c., loose; Middles, 10c.@10⅝c., boxed. Dressed Hogs firmer, held higher at $8 20. Receipts—Flour, 3,000 bbls.; Wheat, 55,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 4,000 bbls.; Wheat, 8,000 bushels.

BUFFALO, Jan. 19.—Receipts—Flour, 3,800 bbls.; Wheat, 12,000 bushels; Corn, 37,000 bushels; Oats, 10,000 bushels; Barley, 10,000 bushels—all through shipments. Flour firm and unchanged; sales 800 bbls. Minnesota at $1 30. Corn quiet; sales of 5 cars of new at 51c.@54c., according to quality. Oats neglected. Rye neglected. Barley quiet and firm; sales of 3 cars two-rowed State at 78c., on track. Pork dull at $20 50 for heavy Mess. Lard dull at 13c. Highwines nominally $1 10.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Jan. 19—12:30 P. M.—The rate for money at the Stock Exchange on Government securities is 4 ℔ cent. United States Bonds, 1867s, 108¼; 10-40s, 107. New-York Central, 98; Erie Railway shares, preferred, 31.

3:30 P. M.—The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day is £10,000.

FRANKFORT, Jan. 19.—United States Bonds, new 5s 100⅛.

PARIS, Jan. 19.—Exchange on London, 25f. 14c. for short sight. Rentes, 66f.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 19—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is steadier; Middling Uplands, 6⅝d.; Middling Orleans, 7d.; sales, 14,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export; receipts, 16,200 bales, of which 8,600 bales were American. Cotton to arrive 1-32d. dearer; offerings free. Sales of Middling Uplands, Low Middling clause, shipped December, (per sail,) at 6 9-16d.; do. do., shipped January and February, (per sail,) at 6⅝d.; sales of Middling Orleans, Low Middling clause, shipped January and February, (per sail,) at 6¾d.; sales of Middling Uplands, Low Middling clause, May and June delivery, at 6 11-16d.

2:30 P. M.—Cotton—Sales of Middling Uplands, Low Middling clause, shipped February and March, (per sail,) at 6⅝d.; do. do., April and May delivery, at 6⅝d.; sales of Middling Orleans, Low Middling clause, shipped December, at 6¾d. Produce—Tallow, 48s. ℔ cwt.

3:30 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day 8,800 bales were American.

5:30 P. M.—Cotton—Sales of Middling Uplands, Low Middling clause, March and April delivery, at 6 9-16d.

LONDON, Jan. 19—5:30 P. M.—Refined Petroleum, 10¾d.@11d. ℔ gallon. Tallow, 49s. 6d.@50s. ℔ cwt.

Evening.—Spirits of Turpentine, 25s. 3d. ℔ cwt. Linseed Oil, 23s. 9d.@24s. ℔ cwt.

RIO JANEIRO, Jan. 18.—The Coffee market is quiet, but prices are maintained.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In steam-ship Java, for Liverpool.—E. B. Barker, Ma. Bush, Miss Casey, Mrs. E. Catherwood and child, Henry Chappell, Mme. Cortanzo and daughter, James Darragh, Major Frankland, Col. S. P. Jarvis and wife, Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas de Kabath, Mr. and Mrs. L. B. Lewis, J. A. Lindo, Reginald J. Somerled Macdonald, William Melville, S. Mendalbaum, L. Oliphant, H. A. Pendleton, C. S. Rait, Mr. and Mrs. Andrew J. Smith, T. Swinyard, P. Van Vassingen, Miss Grace A. Willian, Capt. Wilson, Royal Navy, W. Young, C. Young, James McIlwraith, Frederick Dale.

In steam-ship Georgia, for Charleston.—C. H. Clapp, Rev. W. Andrews, W. H. West, H. E. Webber, D. G. Hurley, T. W. Rich, L. DeB. McCredy, J. H. Pond, B. H. Wardell and wife, Mrs. Wardell, F. W. Wardell and wife, L. H. Granger and wife, J. C. Dramond and wife, R. M. Mitchill, H. Brandegee, I. Lane, W. D. Jermon, C. T. Laird, N. D. Pierson, Miss M. Ettendahl, A. F. Belcher, Mrs. H. N. Allen, J. M. Rankin and wife, Mrs. Shenhardt.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Russia, from Liverpool.—Mr. Allen, G. Andreae, W. Barron, Marquis de Bassano, Marquise de Bassano, W. H. Beare, Mr. De Beixedon, J. G. Blanco, Signor P. Brignoli, Rev. and Mrs. Brooke Herford, Miss Helen Brooke Herford, Miss Lucy Brooke Herford, John Brooke Herford, Miss Mary Brooke Herford, Oliver Brooke Herford, Miss Laura Brooke Herford, Miss H. Brooke Herford, Miss B. Brooke Herford, E. B. Cerruti, Miss B. Carroll, Miss Clarke, A. M. Day, A. Kevill Davies, Col. A. G. Dickinson, J. Dodd, Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Field and child, T. Ralli, Mr. Escandon and two sons, Mrs. Gentilli, Miss Geoghegan, Howard Gibb, F. Hamel, Mrs. Hanna, Mr. Hanna, Jr., Miss Hanna, Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Harris and two sons, Mr. Ickelheimer, Mr. Iselin, J. James, Hon. Reverdy Johnson, C. Johnston, A. J. Kane, L. E. Kellogg, C. G. Kerr, Mr. Kingsland, T. S. Kingman, I. Levi, A. A. Love, Mr. Maas, R. McMaster, A. Marks, Hon. R. Leslie Melville, Mr. and Mrs. Miller and two children, Mr. Miller, Jr., Miss K. Murphy, Mr. Neeser, Mr. and Mrs. Smith Owen, Miss M. W. Owen, Miss L. D. Owen, R. L. Paterson, E. L. Payne, Mrs. P. R. G. Pery, A. P. Pettis, H. M. Peyser, F. S. Pinkus, Miss W. Pfeiffer, A. W. Pope, C. M. Proctor, J. E. Raymond, F. A. Reichardt, Mrs. P. L. Van Rensselaer, Alexander Ramsey, Miss Sawyer, Mrs. T. H. Skinner, R. C. Venable, F. G. Whiting, F. Willis, H. Wolff, J. H. Wray, R. B. Yates, Sir Charles Young, Bart. and Lady Young.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....7:19 | Sun sets....5:04 | Moon rises..3:31

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook...2:52 | Gov. Island..3:41 | Hell Gate...5:09

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK..........WEDNESDAY, Jan. 19.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Georgia, Crowell, Charleston, S. C., J. W. Quintard & Co.; Ellen S. Terry, Wallace, Newbern, N. C., Josiah J. White; Panther, Mills, Wilmington, N. C., William P. Clyde & Co.

Ship Josephine, (Norw.,) Smith, Havre, France, C. Tobias & Co.

Barks Windsor, (Br.,) McLeod, London, Eng., Boyd & Hincken; Suez, (Ital.,) Strea, Alicante, Spain, Funch, Edye & Co.; Balder, (Swe.,) Wulff, Antwerp, Belgium, Funch, Edye & Co.; Ellsworth, Smith, Angier, Java, for orders, Vernon H. Brown & Co.; Republik, (Ger.,) Formann, Bremen, Germany, H. Koop & Co.; Vida, (Norw.,) Gill, Liverpool, Eng., Funch, Edye & Co.; Tred, Dubrovacki, (Aust.,) Turtinovich, Queenstown or Falmouth, for orders, Slocovich & Co.; Sir Humphrey Davy, (Br.,) Davey, Pensance, Eng., George F. Bulley.

Brig Maria Wheeler, Grover, St. Jago, Cuba, Parsons & Loud; Charlotte Buck, Smith, Cardenas, Cuba, Sherland & Co.; Fortuna, (Port.,) Mesquita, Oporto, Portugal, Havemeyer & Brunn.

Schrs. City of Chelsea, Goodwin, St. Augustine, Fla., Bentley, Gildersleeve & Co.; Mary H. Stockham, Ross, Charleston, S. C., Evans, Ball & Co.; Alsena, Plummer, Port Johnson, N. J., Brett, Son & Co.; Rescue, Hudgins, Baltimore, Md., William Chalmers; Kate Romwell, Adams, Philadelphia, Penn., Curtin & Hankin; Matilda Brooks, Jones, Cardenas, Cuba, John Zittlosen; William R. Drury, Henderson, Savannah, Ga., Evans, Ball & Co.; Calvin P. Harris, Benton, New-Orleans, La., N. H. Brigham; F. E. Hallock, Moulo, Jacksonville, Fla., Warren Ray; Edward Stanley, Dyer, Bucksport, Me., R. P. Buck & Co.; E. A. De Hart, Farnham, Aux Cayes, Hayti, Thackray & Co.; Post Boy, Robinson, Havana, Cuba, R. P. Buck & Co.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Switzerland, (Belg.,) Jackson, Antwerp Jan. 5, with mdse. and passengers to G. W. Colton.

Steam-ship Bolivia, (Br.,) Small, Glasgow Jan. 8, and Moville 9th, with mdse. and passengers to Henderson Brothers.

Steam-ship Russia, (Br.,) Cooke, Liverpool Jan. 8, via Queenstown 9th, with mdse. and passengers to C. G. Francklyn.

Steam-ship George W. Elder, Reed, New-Orleans Jan. 11, and S. W. Pass 13th, with mdse. and passengers to C. A. Whitney & Co.

Steam-ship Champion, Lockwood, Charleston Jan. 15, with mdse. and passengers to James W. Quintard & Co.

Steam-ship Nereus, Berry, Boston, with mdse. and passengers to Metropolitan Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Eleanora, Johnson, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to J. F. Ames.

Steam-ship Albemarle, Gibbs, Lewes, Del., with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Klopstock, (Ger.,) Finsen, Hamburg Jan. 5 and Havre 8th, with mdse. and passengers to Kunhardt & Co.

Steam-ship Vindicator, Doane, Philadelphia Jan. 18, with mdse. and passengers to James Hand.

Bark Rocket, Atkinson, Puerto Cabello, 27 ds., with mdse. to order—vessel to J. Agostini. Dec. 25, in Mona Passage, had a severe gale from N., lasting till Jan. 2, during which split sails, and was driven 150 miles to the southward; had a succession of N. and E. gales to Cape Hatteras, and been 2 ds. from thence, with fine weather; Jan. 18 Peter Gloster, steward, (colored,) aged 36, died suddenly of heart disease.

Bark Rosa B., (Ital.,) Barbagatta, Tralee, Nov. 29, in ballast to Slocovich & Co. Dec. 1, lat. 46, lon. 43, had a gale from S. S. E., lasting 8 ds.; stove quarter boat and lost and split sails.

Bark Nuova Chiarina, (Ital.,) Maresca, Genoa 45 ds., in ballast to A. P. Agresta. Passed Gibraltar Dec. 6; had very heavy gales from N.W. from Jan. 6 to 14th.

Bark Christiane, (Norw.,) Dircksen, St. Thomas 14 ds., in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Golden Fleece, (of Barbados,) Armstrong, St. Pierre 14 ds., with sugar to H. Trowbridge's Sons.

Bark Norah, (of Boston,) Hall, Rio Janeiro 46 ds., with coffee to order—vessel to Miller & Houghton. Crossed the equator Dec. 20, in lon. 37.

Brig Sportsman, Blanchard, Seville, via Perth Amboy, with mdse. to order—vessel to R. P. Buck & Co.

Schr. Flora Woodhouse, Russell, Point-a-Pitre 16 ds., with logwood to J. H. Woodhouse. Jan. 18, 9 P. M., ran ashore on Sandy Hook, but came off again at 10:40 P. M., with assistance, receiving no damage.

Schr. Ruth Darling, (of Bucksport,) Swasey, Savannah 6 ds., with naval stores to order—vessel to James E. Ward & Co.

Schr. George S. Marts, (of Dorchester,) Marts, Cardenas 9 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to Evans, Ball & Co.

Schr. A. B. Perry, (of Addison,) Look, Havana Jan. 4, with sugar to order—vessel to James E. Ward & Co.

Schr. Anita, Lecraw, Ciudad Bolivar 27 ds., with mahogany to Jos. Morrell.

Schr. D. B. Everett, Saunders, Savannah Jan. 6, with mdse. to order—vessel to H. P. Brown & Co.

Schr. E. V. Glover, Ingersoll, Georgetown, S. C., Jan. 12, with naval stores to Dollner, Potter & Co.—vessel to B. D. Hurlbut & Co.

Schr. Clara Sawyer, Bascomb, Mt. Desert, with granite to order.

Schr. Helen Augusta, Pratt, Portland.

Schr. Martha Innis, Newcomb, Lynn.

Schr. John Mettler, Parker, Cohasset.

Schr. Benjamin English, Chase, New-Bedford.

Schr. W. W. Brainerd, Fitch, Newport.

SUNSET—Calm, and thick fog.

SAILED.

Steam-ship Idaho, for Liverpool; ships Lake St. Clair, for Glasgow; Saracen, for London; bark Vega, for Cork. The steam-ship Java, for Liverpool, started but came to anchor on account of the dense fog.

FOREIGN PORTS.

CAIBARIEN, Jan. 13.—Arr. schrs. M. & E. Henderson, Price, Philadelphia; F. St. Clair Edwards, Ireland, Philadelphia.

CARDENAS, Jan. 16.—Arr. brigs Lizzie Zittlosen, Wilkinson, New-York; New Era, (Br.,) McPhee, Sydney, C. B.; J. L. Stewart, (Br.,) ——, Lurgan, C. B.; schrs. Ralph Carlton, Harkness, Charleston; Fanny Flint, Demerara; 17th, barks Zulma, Peterson, Philadelphia; Gazelle, Dickson, New-York.

CIENFUEGOS, Jan. 16.—Arr. schr. Jos. W. Wilson, New-York.

HAVANA, Jan. 18.—Arr. bark Lizzie Merry, Keazel, Portland; brig F. J. Henderson, Henderson, New-York; schr. Amos Walker, Gilchrist, Baltimore.

Sld. 18th, steamer Frankfort, (Ger.,) Von Bulow, from Bremen for New-Orleans.

Arr. 19th, steamer Crescent City, Curtis, New-York.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 18.—Old. ship Alice D. Cooper, Humphreys, United States, in ballast.

LONDON, Jan. 18.—Arr. ship Cashmere, Norton, Madras.

MATANZAS, Jan. 17.—Arr. brig Callao, Lieman, Philadelphia; schr. Abraham Richardson, Pray, Richmond, Va.; 18th, schr. Minnie G. Loud, Loud, Baltimore; bark Neveraink, Jarvis, New-York.

SAGUA, Jan. 16.—Arr. bark Harriet S. Jackson, Bacon, Portland; schrs. Maggie Ellen, Littlejohn, do.; Mary A. Coombs, Coombs, Boston.

15th—Sld. schr. Fannie A. Bailey, Hutchinson, New-York.

ST. JAGO, Jan. 10.—Arr. brig Florence, (Br.,) St. John, N. F.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, Jan. 19.—Sld. Mary Pratt, Norris, Savannah; Martha Bowker, Hawthorn, Luigi, Valentine, and Island City.

Arr. out on the 10th inst., Rachel Coney, Mary E. Rowland, Alice Bradshaw, and Tigre.

Arr. out on the 15th inst., Pauline David, Gypsy Queen, at Marseilles.

Arr. out on the 17th inst., C. C. Sweeny, Anna, Captain Hawkins.

Arr. out on the 18th inst., Grad Levy, Aurora, Captain Dodd, Cleta, Northampton, A. F. Stoneman, Mary E. Russell, Gna, Hertfordshire, Neptune, (the last three at Liverpool,) Baden, Navasota, Waubun, Adelia Carlton, and Energie.

Arr. out on the 19th inst., Christal, Scotia, (both at Deal,) Orion, Otac Miho, Andriette, William, Ruth Palmer, Cerere, and Von der Heydt.

ANTWERP, Jan. 19.—The steam-ship State of Nevada, Capt. Braes, from New-York Jan. 5, arr. here to-day.

HAMBURG, Jan. 19.—The Hamburg-American steamer Frisia, for New-York, sld. from Havre on Sunday, Jan. 16, instead of Saturday, Jan. 15, her appointed sailing day.